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Entry of Damascus by Free French Expected Shortly

London, June 15.

THE entry of Free French forces into Damascus may be expected shortly, states a message from Jerusalem received by the Free French Headquarters in London. Allied forces are tightening their grip on Sidon while trying to take the town with as few casualties as possible, according to a British correspondent with the troops.

The Allied forces have reached the outskirts of Sidon while in the centre another column has reached Jengine and is continuing northwards, it is learned in London.

There was no indication today of any substantial change in the Syrian situation. Cairo messages report an advance by the Allied forces between Sidon on the coast and Damascus. At Kiswe, south of Damascus, a flanking movement by Allied troops may be threatening the Vichy defence line.

According to some reports resistance to the Allied operations was stronger in the interior than along the coast. One of the main factors of the campaign is the strategical unity maintained by land, sea and air forces. Accurate fire from British land guns has succeeded in breaking up various enemy positions and destroying machine-gun nests.

An Australian soldier who was a member of the French Foreign Legion, a unit of which took part in the defence of Sidon, when taken prisoner said the legionnaires had been ordered to fight to the last against the Italian army. He was the most surprised man in all Syria when he found himself taken prisoner by his own countrymen, he said.

Bloodshed Avoided

A Reuter's correspondent reports from Cairo that the Allies' five-pronged thrust into Syria continues to make steady progress while efforts are being made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

A column on the left wing is pressing on Sidon. Slightly to the east the column which occupied Merj Ayoum is pushing along the Litani River. Although heading in the general direction of Zahle and Rayak it still has a good way to go to reach these towns and it is reported to have been held up by a damaged bridge.

To the east another column which took Yintral and a fourth unit are pushing north. With the French evacuation of Kiswe the plain of Damascus lies open to them. They are flanked by Free French troops of Col. Collet.

The territory over which they are advancing varies greatly on the coast, like Scottish border country, with bare hills and rolling downs, dominated by the peak of Mount Hermon to which all the hills and ranges gradually rise.

Farther east Col. Collett's men are operating in difficult lava country where the French were nearly mauled by Druze tribesmen in 1925.

Warm Welcome

A correspondent described the warm welcome given by villagers of Lebanon to the advancing troops. A British cavalry officer told him how a village chief lined up his men and handed over the keys of the armoury, stating that all his men preferred to fight for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The officer said his unit did not meet with any opposition along the entire route of its advance, but on Friday his men suddenly ran into an Australian patrol which they at first thought was the enemy. They were getting ready for action against them when an Australian voice called out, "hold on, mates. We're on your side."

Allied forces now control 2,500 square miles of Syria excluding wide areas of the eastern desert covered by patrols, states an authoritative Jerusalem Radio commentator.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

R.A.F. Active on All Near, Middle East Fronts

Cairo, June 15.

The R.A.F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to provide air support for Allied troops in Syria and for British warships patrolling off the Syrian coast, states an R.A.F. Middle East communique.

A successful raid was made on Aleppo aerodrome. A large German bomber is believed to have been destroyed by a direct hit and extensive damage was done to a group of fighters. Although clouds of dust prevented accurate assessment of the damage done, pilots were able to see several fires burning fiercely.

Bombers also gave close support to Free French troops. All bombs fell on selected targets.

In Libya, a heavy raid was carried out by the R.A.F. on Benghazi on Thursday night. Direct hits or very near misses were registered on two 3,000-ton ships at the Cathedral mole and other heavy calibre bombs fell on the central moles. A large fire was started and considerable damage caused.

On the same night landing grounds at Matruba and Gazala were attacked.

Tripoli Raided

Tripoli was raided by Fleet Air Arm aircraft. Fires were started on the Spanish quay and among buildings west of the town.

Enemy motor transport vehicles on the road between Borce and El-Gubba were bombed and machine-gunned, ten large vehicles being destroyed and several others made unserviceable.

On the island of Rhodes, Calato was raided on Thursday night, fires being started on the aerodromes.

In Central Abyssinia, units of the South African Air Forces bombed positions still held by the Italians and machine-gunned motor transport.

From all these operations only two aircraft are reported missing.—Reuter.

U.S. Embassy Office in Chungking Bombed

Chungking, June 15.

The offices of Col. William Mayer, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, were bombed and several bombs landed about 75 yards from the American gunboat Tutuilla lying off the American Embassy during a raid on the city early this afternoon by 27 bombers.

The gunboat was not damaged. Bombs were rained on the Yangtze River front, many falling in the river and on the south bank close to the American Embassy.

The International Club, one of Chungking's landmarks, received a direct hit and half of the building was demolished. One bomb hit a block of residences for the poor built recently with American Red Cross funds at a cost of $200,000.

Several foreign residences on the south bank of the Yangtze were bombed.

Large fires were started on the main road along the river front.—Reuter.

"Escape" of Polish Troops From Syria Last Year

By Reuter's Special Correspondent

Cairo, June 15.

ATTEMPTS by the Vichy Government to prevent strongly-armed and well-trained Polish forces from leaving Syria for Palestine after the Franco-German armistice can now be revealed for the first time.

Polish troops in the Near East consisted mainly at that time of a Carpathian brigade formed from officers and soldiers who escaped after the Polish campaign through Hungary or Rumania. They were reorganized at Homs, on the Beirut-Aleppo railway, into two full infantry regiments, one cavalry detachment, one anti-tank company, one signals unit, a headquarters staff and transport units.

On June 19, a year ago, the Polish Command in Syria heard the news of the Franco-German armistice and decided at whatever cost not to capitulate. The following day the Polish commander discussed the situation with General Mittelhauser, French Commander-in-Chief in Syria, who declared that the armistice would not concern the Near East, for the following reasons:—

1. The belief that the French Government and General Weygand could never allow a diminution of the French Empire,

2. That even if the French Government gave way he, General Mittelhauser, would never surrender,

3. That Polish troops would be able to continue the fight with the French troops in Syria against the common foe.

Ordered to Palestine

The same day, June 20, General Sikorski, Commander-in-Chief of all Polish forces, ordered the Polish troops to join the British in Palestine.

A representative of General Mittelhauser's staff confirmed his chief's previous assurances and begged the Poles to remain in Syria.

On June 26, as the Poles were preparing to leave Syria, Captain de Graviers, representing General Mittelhauser, said that the situation had changed and that Polish forces should leave for Palestine immediately with all the equipment they required.

A further change arose in the attitude of the French Command as the French, in deference to orders from Vichy, refused to supply the Poles with the tanks and other vehicles promised and followed up this refusal with the order that the brigade must not leave Syria.

French Demands

When the French Command found that the Poles were determined to go they reluctantly consented but with the proviso that all arms and equipment would be left behind. This was coupled with the astonishing demand that the Polish commander should remain in Beirut as hostage.

The Polish commander retorted that any attempt to disarm Polish troops and hold him as hostage would be resisted by force. The Polish commander's determination, backed by the unanimous agreement of his troops, prevailed against the Vichy Government's vaccilations and Polish troops crossed into Palestine with full arms and equipment.

They then joined General Wavell's Near East forces, completed their training and received full and modern equipment, were joined by many more thousands of their compatriots and are now part of the Allied active fighting forces "somewhere in the Middle East."—Reuter.

Soviet-Nazi Relations Said Grave

Ankara, June 15.

Though the majority of well-informed persons in Turkey believe that the concentration of huge forces on both sides of the Russo-German frontier is a bluff in order to secure a better position in negotiations which are considered imminent, there are many who take a more serious view.

The latter claim that Russia is seriously perturbed about the present situation and has turned Bessarabia into an armed camp, having mined all roads leading to the frontier and having spread on them a mixture designed to hamper the advance of enemy tanks.

Reichsmarshal Goering's saying that "Germany needs the Ukraine for a prolonged war against the Anglo-Saxons." is being recalled, and it is believed that Germany has proposed to Russia a condominium over the Ukraine and a plan for taking a share in Russian industry—two things which M. Josef Stalin finds it very hard to accept.

A third section of opinion, however, takes the view that the Soviet-German troop concentrations are a prelude to a far-reaching political and military agreement, the repercussions of which may be felt in the Middle East. The possibility of Russia and Germany pulling together to stage a formal and ceremonious establishment of the European "new order" is also envisaged here.

All three sections of Turkish opinion are united in expecting very important developments in the near future.—Reuter.

Troop Concentrations Confirmed

Ankara, June 15.

A prominent Turkish leader who has just completed a tour of the Balkans confirmed yesterday that German troops have been withdrawn from Greece, Crete and Bulgaria, and said that these forces were being concentrated in Moldavia and other sections of German-dominated territory on the Soviet frontier.

The source revealed that General Jon Antonescu, Rumanian Premier, simultaneously carried out almost full mobilization of Rumanian reserves. This move was carried out partially to suppress disorders in connection with the steadily worsening food situation, and partially in connection with German promises to return Bessarabia to Rumania.

Co-operation

General Antonescu, it was declared, has been able to secure the cooperation of many leading Rumanians by reason of this German promise to secure restoration of the areas which Rumania last year ceded to Soviet Russia. It was believed that securing of this cooperation was the reason for General Antonescu's recent trip to Berlin.

Difficulties in obtaining meat and other foods in Rumania, except at expensive hotels, was said to be due chiefly to the fact that Rumania has to feed the occupying German army and also because the Rumanian transport and railway system, now under German military control, has been devoted exclusively to military work.

The mass calling-up of Rumanian troops also caused a labour shortage, further disorganizing food production and distribution, the prominent Turkish leader declared.—United Press.

Russia Holding Manoeuvres

London, June 15.

Extensive manœuvres including parachute and tank exercises are taking place in various parts of Russia, says the Swiss radio. Among the places where the manœuvres are being held are the Moscow district and Diev.—Reuter.

Extensive R.A.F. Raids on Germany

London, June 15.

Last night and today British bombers raided western Germany and attacked industrial targets in the Cologne area. Fires were started but clouds made it impossible to observe the full results of the attacks.

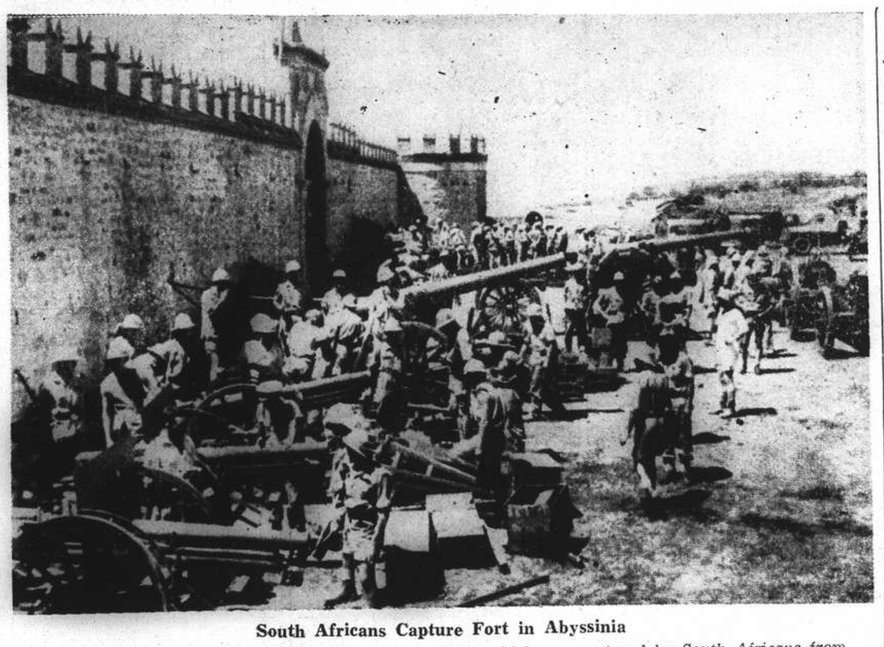
No British planes are missing from this operation.

Early yesterday morning British fighter planes in considerable strength carried out extensive sweeps over the Channel and northern France. A squadron of bombers which accompanied them attacked air fields at Saint Oue and obtained direct hits on aerodrome buildings.

British fighters destroyed three German fighters in combat. During other offensive patrols by British fighters yesterday an aerodrome near Cherbourg and a German patrol boat in the Channel were attacked with machine-gun and cannon fire. One British bomber is missing from these daylight operations.

Britain Raid-Free

While the Royal Air Force vigorously carried the war across the Channel yesterday, Britain was raid-free. There were no reports of bombs being dropped anywhere up to 6 p.m. GMT (3 a.m. today. Shanghai summer time), stated the Ministry of Home Security last night.—Reuter.



South Africans Capture Fort in Abyssinia

This picture was taken outside old-fashioned Fort Mega which was captured by South Africans from its Italian garrison. Outside the walls are arrayed a pitiable collection of artillery. The far guns are six inchers over fifty years old without even recoil mechanism, while the near guns are thirty-years old 75's. The Italians were still using the guns.

Sumner Welles Condemns Nazi Sinking of U.S. Vessel

Washington, June 15.

"CONTRARY to all tenets of international law or principles of international morality and to humanity, American citizens, including women and children, were forced to take to small lifeboats when their vessel, an American merchantman engaged in peaceful commerce, was sunk in the middle of the Atlantic."

This statement was made by Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, when he made a "dispassionate" analysis of the facts about the Robin Moor torpedoing to journalists yesterday.

He had been asked for a statement on the United States "attitude" but refused to make a "final" statement until the full facts of the sinking had been received

Discussing Berlin statements, Mr. Welles said: "Americans have never been impressed by what they regard as bluster or threats," referring particularly to the "threat" that any ship going to England with contraband would be sunk.

Mr. Welles emphasized, however, that in this case the Robin Moor was "far removed from any combat area, not carrying any cargo prohibited by American law or which is considered contraband by the United States and not destined for any port in the combat zone."

Three-quarters of the passengers and crew were probably lost, said Mr. Welles.

A categorical denial had been received from Mr. William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Italy, that any survivors had arrived in Italy, as had been reported, he added.

Full Report Due

A United States Embassy secretary, Mr. Phillips, who has been in Recife (Pernambuco) interrogating members of the crew of the Robin Moor, has travelled to Belem (Para) where he will take a 'plane to New York bringing with him a full report and photos of the German U-boat which attacked and sank the Robin Moor.

Widespread Congressional support seemed yesterday to be developing for whatever protests or demands the Department of State may despatch to Germany as a result of the torpedoeing of the United States merchantman Robin Moor.

Ships May Be Armed

In Congressional circles, there is increasing feeling that United States merchantmen will be armed against submarine or air attacks. This, it is generally recalled, was one of the first steps which President Wilson took to combat U-boat warfare in 1917.

The Navy has been quietly preparing for months to meet heavy requirements for guns and gun mounts which would follow any decision to arm merchantmen. In addition to new guns being manufactured, a supply of suitable guns has been in naval store houses since the last war. —Reuter.

British Submarine Successes Against Italian Ships

London, June 15.

Successful attacks by British submarines against enemy shipping in the Mediterranean, in which ten Italian vessels were ferreted out in harbours as well as chased on the high seas and were sunk or damaged, were announced by the Admiralty in a communique last night.

These operations are described as follows: "In the central Mediterranean, a harbour of the Italian island of Lampedusa (half-way between Malta and the Tunisian coast) has been attacked by a submarine and a fully-laden supply ship of about 1,000 tons lying in the harbour sunk by torpedo.

Benghazi Raided

"Another submarine investigated the harbour of Benghazi (Libya). An Italian armed merchant cruiser lying in the harbour was torpedoed.

"In the Aegean, a harbour of the enemy-occupied island of Mitylene (Lesbos) has been attacked by a submarine. Two schooners and a large supply lighter were sunk in the harbour."

The communique also records that an Italian armed trawler escorting two schooners, sighted by submarine, was chased and all three vessels were sunk by gunfire.

Another submarine almost certainly sank a large tanker of about 8,000 tons.

Finally, the Italian tanker Strombo (Genoa, 5,232 tons) is reported to have reached Istanbul, having been seriously damaged by a torpedo from a British submarine.

Bismarck Supply Ship Sunk

The Royal Navy continues to round up Nazi supply ships sent to sea some time ago to be available for the raiders Bismarck and Prince Eugen, states an Admiralty communique announcing the interception and sinking of another German merchantman.

This is the sixth supply ship sunk by British naval forces during recent operations.—Reuter.

French Fleet Said Still at Toulon

London, June 15.

The Vichy Government has officially denied that the French Fleet had left Toulon, stated the Swiss radio last night.—Reuter.

New U.S. Factories to Build Bombers

Washington, June 15.

A sum of $1,000,000,000 is to be provided by the Federal loan administration to build factories for the 500 bombers-a-month programme. This action is being taken by Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, under his new defence spending powers.

Meanwhile, the Labour Division of the Government's Office of Production Management yesterday submitted to 55 Atlantic coast shipyards a proposal for a two-year agreement designed to stabilize employment and to avert strikes.—Reuter.

Petain to Broadcast

Vichy, June 15.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of his accession to power, Marshal Philippe Petain will deliver a broadcast to the nation on Tuesday.

Marshal Petain was appointed Premier on June 17, 1940, and less than a month later became Chief of the French State.—Havas Telemondial

Hess Said to Have Warned Britain About Possible Russo-Nazi Alliance

Glasgow, June 15.

Sir Patrick Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, declared last night that he had been informed that Herr Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi leader who recently fled to England from the Reich, had told Government officials that unless Great Britain accepted peace terms proposed by the Axis, Germany would enter into a military alliance with Soviet Russia. Sir Patrick was addressing a War Weapons Week meeting.

Sir Patrick last week declared that Herr Hess flew to Britain with peace proposals, hoping to discuss peace terms with a group of influential leaders in Scotland and then return to Germany in a few days.—United Press.

U.S. Must Act Now, Says Morgenthau

Amherst, Mass., June 15.

"The American people cannot preserve their freedom without being ready to fight in its defence," said the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at an Amherst alumni luncheon yesterday.

"We must act now to stamp out tyranny that is on the march abroad and risk losing our comforts, perhaps our lives; if we do not act now, we risk losing precious freedom, and it is for us to decide, and to decide now, whether we would rather die on our feet than live on our knees," Mr. Morgenthau asserted.—Reuter.

N.Y. Harbour to Be Mined Merely As a Practice Operation

Washington, June 15.

The Navy Department yesterday announced that the Army would be engaging in mine planting operations in New York harbour from June 15 to September 30.

"Then loaded mines will be planted and the area will be patrolled constantly," the announcement said.

Although mine planting normally is an operation carried out by the Navy, the Army has jurisdiction over all rivers and Harbours in the United States.

Training Operation

Washington, June 15.

The mining of New York harbour would be "just a practice operation" rather than a measure to safeguard the harbour, stated the War Department, which is responsible for carrying out the mining.

Mining, it was added, had been carried out in previous years for training purposes. The original announcement by the Navy Department had "caused a flurry because of the intense international situation," the War Department stated.

The United States Navy's Hydrographic Office stated that cables would extend from the minefield to the shore at Sandy Hook. The area to be mined is described as a quadrilateral about two miles from Sandy Hook Light extending 1,000 yards in one direction. The minefield will be marked by four spherical buoys. Advising shipping that the mining will take place between today (Sunday) and September 30, the Hydrographic Office said: "When loaded mines are planted the area will be patrolled constantly."

Shipping was warned last week of unspecified naval defence operations in the harbours of Los Angeles and San Diego. Naval circles implied that anti-submarine net-laying was involved, but there has been no official comment on these operations.—Reuter.

Anti-Fascist Move in Italy Gaining

Cairo, June 15.

The young anti-Fascist leader, Dr. Vitorelli, editor of the "Free Italian" newspaper, "Corriere d'Italia," declared to the press yesterday that the freedom movement was growing in both Italy and the Italian colonies.

"Communists and anti-Fascists have joined with other Italians with the aim of forming a powerful secret organization which already has thousands of adherents," he said.

He claimed also that a "Freedom radio" was functioning in Italy.—United Press.

Cyprus Takes Special Precautions

Nicosia, Cyprus, June 15.

British authorities yesterday began enforcing strictest precautions throughout this Mediterranean island in preparations for a possible German invasion.

No civilian will be permitted to use a bicycle or motor-car between 10 p.m. and sunrise. Automobiles will also be immobilized during the specified period.—United Press.

Faith-Healer Acquitted In Portugal

Lisbon, June 15.

Tremendous interest has been taken by the public in the trial in Oporto of a "faith-healer" who, after effecting what was considered a wonderful cure on a paralytic girl, found that she had died suddenly.

Accused of illegal practice of medicine, although he gave his services gratuitously, defendant was found not guilty but had to pay the costs. An exhumation is to be made, and it is rumoured that a new trial may be held.—Reuter.

Axis Credits in U.S. Frozen by Roosevelt

Washington, June 15.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt yesterday froze all German and Italian credits in the United States. The freezing also applies to all occupied countries whose credits were not previously frozen, including Albania, Austria, Danzig, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, announced the freezing order, prior to which President Roosevelt already had frozen the funds of 14 other European nations.

Total amount of frozen foreign assets in the United States yesterday was about US$4,500,000,000.

The action was believed designed to prevent further transfer of Axis funds and assets from the United States through neutral countries or persons. Recently it was reported that German and Italian funds had been transferred to Latin America.

Government quarters reported that Germany and Italy had between US$300,000,000 and US$400,000,000 in direct holdings in the United States.

The order gave the Treasury Department complete control over property and interests owned by Germany, Italy or their nationals in the United States, including cash, bank deposits, indebtedness, stock, bonds, mortgages, bills of lading, ships, cargoes, contracts or licences involving patents the latter being expected to have a particularly heavy impact on German profits.—United Press.

What it Means

Washington, June 15.

The freezing of German, Italian and other assets in the United States will "in effect bring all financial transactions in which German and Italian interests are involved under control of the Government," stated the White House.

"Heavy criminal penalties are laid down for persons who fail to comply with them."

The President's order is intended, among other purposes, to prevent the use of financial facilities in the United States in ways harmful to American national defence, to prevent liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress and conquest and help curb subversive activities in the United States.

Nations Exempted

To assist in implementing control of Axis assets, the order is extended to all other countries of continental Europe, but provision is made to exempt, through the medium of general licences, Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Russia and Switzerland.

This exemption will be conditional on receipt of adequate assurances from the Governments of these six countries that the general licences will not be used by them or their nationals to evade the purposes of the order.

Roosevelt Still Sick

President Roosevelt remained indoors at the White House yesterday for further treatment of his sore throat. His condition was stated to be about the same as on Friday. His temperature was about one and a half degrees above normal.

The doctor asked the President only to do work of a "must" nature. —Reuter.

"Go to War" Urges Washington Paper

Washington, June 15.

"Go to war," was the outspoken demand by the "Washington Post." in an editorial yesterday. "If we are in a state of war, then we must act as if we were in it and without subterfuge," the paper declared.

"Hitler has flung in our faces his contempt for American policy, the time has come to resist Hitler. The next move is up to President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief with the Constitutional duty of protecting American lives and property.

"It can be nothing less than instructions to our Navy to seek out and destroy the marauding submarines and Nazi raiders which are making nullity of our sea freedom by sinking without provocation American lives and property."

Saving that Hitler, in order to strangle Britain and assume a commanding position over the western hemisphere, is making a bid to control the Atlantic, the "Washington Post" reminded its readers that President Roosevelt, in his recent fireside talk, said that America would actively resist Hitler in every attempt to gain control of the seas.—Reuter.

Italian Action on Freezing Order

Rome, June 15.

Italy today retaliated against the order of President Roosevelt freezing all German and Italian credits in the United States.

In an extraordinary communique the Italian Government ordered an immediate census of all property and goods belonging to the United States in Italy.—United Press.

Soviet Envoy to Rumania Said Returning Home

London, June 15.

The Soviet Minister to Rumania, M. Lavrentiev, is leaving Bucharest for Moscow in a few days' time, according to the official Italian news agency quoting yesterday evening's papers in Bucharest.

A Charge d'Affaires, M. Kocoscov, is stated to have arrived in Bucharest from Moscow.—Reuter.

Ribbentrop Meeting Ciano in Venice

London, June 15.

The imminent adherence, of the puppet state of Croatia to the three-Power pact is stated by the Swiss radio, according to a Budapest despatch, to be one of the reasons for the meeting at Venice between Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and his German colleague, Joachim von Ribbentrop, who arrived at Venice last night.

The two Axis Ministers spent the evening together, according to the German news agency. Dr. Pavelich, the 'Croat Quisling, left Zagreb for Venice yesterday, accompanied by his newly-promoted marshal, Khaternik, and the Foreign Minister, M. Lorkovich, the German agency added. —Reuter.

Axis Not Getting Any American Tankers

Washington, June 15.

The United States Maritime Commission denied yesterday reports that American-owned or controlled tankers under South American registry had been traded to Japan, Italy or Germany. The Commission stated that no vessels of such ownership and registry had been traded to any of the Axis powers since start of the war.

The Commission pointed out that five tankers were registered under the German and five under the Italian flag, but added that these vessels were no longer controlled by their owners.—United Press.

Dutch Defence Minister Resigns Post

London, June 15.

Queen Wilhelmina yesterday accepted the resignation of Col. A. Z. H. Dijxhoorn, Defence Minister of the refugee Netherlands Government. Mr. H. von Boeijen, Minister of Home Affairs, was named acting Minister of Defence. A permanent appointment was expected to be made after the return of Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister.—United Press.

German Movements Cause Sweden To Prepare for Trouble

Stockholm, June 15.

SWEDISH waters have been mined and troop units on the island of Gotland have been almost fully mobilized in anticipation of any eventuality coincident to reports of large-scale German troop movements in Scandinavia during the past week, it was learned yesterday.

Simultaneously, press despatches from Norway asserted that German military authorities have laid numerous mines in all waters off the Norwegian coast and have taken a number of other measures during the past few days, apparently in preparation for early military action.

It was reported that the Germans have blocked waters outside the city of Stavanger and Egannsfjord, to be effective today—all sailings to and from Stavanger have been forbidden.

Norwegian Ships Grabbed

It was reported that German military quarters confiscated numerous Norwegian ships during the past week and concurrently strengthened their control over land traffic in south and southwest Norway.

The Nazis were reported to have confiscated 310 farms for the purpose of building an air base on Kristiansand Island.

A Swedish source who had just returned to Stockholm via the island of Gotland told the United Press that German transports, in convoys of about 25 ships each, passed Gotland on June 6, 8 and 9, all of them bound northward. A great number of transports was then seen heading southward on June 12.

The Swedish source said that the convoys sailed in Swedish territorial waters between Gotland and the Swedish mainland. He added that a number of German warships were patrolling outside the waters of the Karlos Islands, between Gotland and the Swedish mainland.

Entry Refused

The Swede claimed that ships of an unascertained nationality on the night of June 6 and 7 sent radio messages to authorities in Gotland asking permission to enter the harbour of Visby, but the request was refused. Swedish patrol boats sailed out and the next day the waters outside the harbour were mined.

The source stated that at least 32 German planes flew over the southern section of Gotland on June 6, and said that Soviet Russian planes had also been seen lately.

The source added that troops in Gotland had been almost fully mobilized.

(The telephone line to Stockholm was cut at this point, after communications previously had been repeatedly but briefly disconnected.)—United Press.

Japanese, Nanking to Mop-up Lower Yangtze Areas

MOVING further to consolidate peace and order and promote rehabilitation, as a result of strengthening of the Nanking Government administration, the latter's troops will co-operate with Japanese forces in joint mopping-up operations to be launched in certain areas along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

Announcement was made last night by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China that efforts will be made, coincident with this action, for the establishment of an efficient machinery for the materialization of peace hopes.

Thus, it was stated, the new joint operations will be only the forerunner to a system whereby responsibility for maintaining peace and order in occupied areas will be taken over by the Nanking Government.

The communiqué said that "The Japanese Central China Expeditionery Forces will co-operate with the National Government at Nanking in mopping-up operations along certain areas of the lower reaches of the Yangtze, in a move designed to reinforce the political strength of the Nanking Government, and to contribute to the firmer establishment of peace and order and the rehabilitation and prosperity of the people.

Example of Co-operation

"Restriction of these operations only to certain areas will be a means of offering a good example of what will follow in actions on a wider scale. Paralleling these operations, efforts will be made for the formation of an efficient system to realize hopes for ultimate peace and order.

"Such a system, to be introduced in areas where such operations will be launched, will be developed on a wider scale until the entire responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order will be borne by the National Government authorities. Thus, the forthcoming operations will constitute an initial stage of this plan.

"Despite inconceivable difficulties, the Japanese forces which found necessary the materialization of such objectives, have formulated plans to carry out this desire, governed by a policy of Sino-Japanese mutual confidence.

"The Japanese forces, therefore, conclude that it is inevitable the military aspects of administration in these areas will be under the control of the Japanese military authorities, but the political, economic, and cultural functions of administration will be left in the hands of the National Government in order to effect a speedy and efficient attainment of aims through Sino-Japanese co-operation."—Domei.

Air Raids Reviewed

A Japanese Naval Base in Central China, June 15.

Reviewing the week's operations in Central China for the week ending yesterday, a communique issued by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet gave prominence to the large scale attacks staged by the naval air force.

During the raid on Chungking on June 11, the communiqué pointed out, the Japanese raiders attacked important military establishments in the suburbs of the Chinese capital.

The bombers, it was further said, concentrated their attacks on Shihmanchow and Tsuchikow, where arsenals, aerodromes, iron works and military factories are situated. Particularly heavy damage was inflicted there, the announcement said, with grounded planes being destroyed at the airfields.

Other units patrolling the Yangtze repeatedly bombed Chungking troop concentrations around Anking in Anhwei province. Continuing attacks on Susung, Shihtai and Tatung, the Yangtze air corps demolished strong enemy defences and barracks, while 2,000 enemy troops concentrated near Shihtai, 90 kilometres south-east of Anking, were heavily strafed.

Changsha, important enemy base of operations in the Third War Zone, was on June 8 raided by Japanese naval bombers which effectively hammered military targets there.

Chungking Bombed Again

Japanese naval bombers this afternoon for the 11th time this year subjected Chungking to an intensive raid, the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

After arriving over Chungking, the Japanese planes one by one dive-bombed their objectives, scoring direct hits to cause huge fires in many points in the heart of the city. All planes returned safely to their base.—Domei.

Poyang Raided

Huge fires broke out in Poyang, on the east shore of Lake Poyang in Kiangsi province, when Japanese naval bombers operating along the Yangtze River bombed groups of warehouses in the city, the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced this morning.

Besides sweeping the city's military objectives, the Japanese raiders also went into action against a number of military junks loaded with war supplies, sinking several of the craft, it was stated.

None of the Japanese planes was missing from the operations, the communique added.—Domei.

Big "Bowl of Rice" Dinner to Be Held In London

London, June 15.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese Ambassador in London, who is still delayed in Lisbon waiting for credentials from Chungking for two of his staff, is expected to preside at a huge "Bowl of Rice" dinner on July 17 to raise funds for war sufferers in China.

This is part of the large preparations which the China Campaign Committee is making to celebrate the fourth anniversary of China's heroic fight for freedom.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of a pamphlet, "Four Years of Resistance and Reconstruction," will be prepared, giving highlights of China's resistance and the extraordinary development of her native strength despite Japan's most desperate efforts.

Many Meetings Planned

Commemorative meetings will be held in towns all over the country on July 17 to bring home to the British people what China has done and is doing in the common fight to free the world from the slavery of Nazism and Fascism.

Writing to the "Manchester Guardian," Lord Listowel, President of the China Campaign Committee, appeals for funds both to relieve distress in China where, he says, "money buys more in material relief than elsewhere," and to awaken the people of Britain to the supreme importance of China's effort as constituting one of the three great bastions of the world's freedom.

In the past few months, Lord Listowel declares, hundreds of people have followed courses organized by the China Campaign Committee, and hundreds of school children are writing essays for a prize scheme. An industrial company to link British support to the work of Chinese industrial co-operatives has been organized mainly by the committee, he adds.—Reuter.

Li Shih-tseng to Report To Kuomintang Heads

Hongkong, June 15.

With the return to Chungking of Li Shih-tseng, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, from abroad, the highest Chungking authorities were said to be planning a joint conference of leaders to hear reports on the international situation.

Since his arrival at the Chinese capital on the afternoon of June 13, reports reaching here revealed, the returned Kuomintang member had been conferring and exchanging opinions with General Chiang Kai-shek, General Ho Ying-ching, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Chang Chi and Mr. Tai Chi-tao.

It was understood that the joint conference will include leaders of the Central Party Headquarters, political and military circles, as well as provincial civil and military directors.

The returned Kuomintang member, it was stated, will at the conference engage in discussions regarding important future domestic and foreign policies of the Chungking Government.

Mr. Li stayed a week at Hongkong while en route to Chungking and conferred with important personalities at the Colony including Wang Cheng-ting, Yen Hai-shing, Wei Tao-ming, and Sun Ching-ling.—Domei.

Further Strikes in U.S. Being Settled

San Francisco, June 15.

Members of the two machinists affiliates of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organization will hold a mass meeting today, and it was expected they would vote to return to work in 11 shipyards engaged in national defence work. The yards in the San Francisco Bay area have been closed since May 10 by the strike.—United Press.

Returning to Work

Portland, Oregon, June 15.

Twenty thousand striking members of the International Wood-workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organization affiliate, will return to work immediately under orders from Mr. O. M. Orton, President of the I.W.A., it was announced last night.

C.I.O. officials in Washington wired Mr. Orton announcing that they had agreed to the proposals for settlement of the dispute made by the National Defence Mediation Board.—United Press.

National Service Assn. Of Japan to Meet

Tokyo, June 15.

Designed to plan measures for complete co-ordination, the first meeting of the Central Co-operative Council of the National Service Association, will begin tomorrow lasting for the next five days at the Association's headquarters here.

The opening ceremony, to be attended by 1,000 persons, will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.

More than 200 representatives of local branches and other high official Government officials, including the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and Admiral Nobumasa Suitsugu, Chairman of the Council, will discuss the agenda, Prince Konoye is the President of the National Service Association.—Domei.

42 Consecutive Days Of Rain at Bilbao

Madrid, June 15.

Bilbao has now had 42 consecutive days of rain. In most other parts of Spain, the weather has also been abnormal. In the El Ferrol district of Calicia, prayers are being offered to ask that crops, which are gravely imperilled, may be saved.—Reuter.

★Damascus Entry Expected Soon

(Continued from page 1)

Merchants in Lebanon and Syria are now being granted permits by the British authorities to enter Palestine and purchase petrol anywhere in the country, they are also allowed to export to Allied occupied areas in Syria wheat, flour, rice, sugar, coffee and kerosene.—Reuter.

Allied Advance

Cairo, June 15.

"Meeting at times spasmodic resistance and at other times hindrance due to demolitions, the Allied army continues to advance slowly into Syria", states a late report from the Syrian front.

Authoritative military circles declare that the Allies are now "very closed indeed" to Sidon.

Apart from these statements no information is given here regarding the present position.

A report from Jerusalem quotes a military spokesman there as stating that the Allied forces which took Merj Ayoum have now split up into two columns, one going in a north-westerly direction and the other continuing the advance to the north-east. In the meantime, the spokesman added, pressure around Damascus was being maintained.

A correspondent with the force which took Merj Ayoum reported that in this area there were no signs of hostility to the advance of British forces, apart from the blowing up of bridges by retreating Vichy troops.

Local inhabitants seemed genuinely pleased at the arrival of Allied troops, the correspondent asserted.—Reuter.

Rapid Advance On Aleppo

Ankara, June 15.

British columns advancing from Iraq are reported here to be very rapidly advancing towards Aleppo and Palmyra.

Meanwhile, it is reported that members of the German-Italian armistice commission in Syria have now arrived in Turkey, accompanied by large numbers of their compatriots.—Reuter.

British Suggestion Rejected

Vichy, June 15.

The Government has rejected the suggestion made in a recent British note on Syria that it would be in the interests of both countries if French forces ceased fighting in Syria, states the Vichy news agency.

The British note suggested that the Vichy Government should instruct their troops in Syria to offer no resistance to measures taken by Allied forces to prevent Germany from using Syria as a base for operations against them.—Reuter.

Beirut Said Calm

Beirut, June 15.

French troops threw back yesterday afternoon a combined British infantry and tank attack on defences around Sidon and continued to maintain positions despite a systematic hammering of the area by Royal Navy warships, French communiques claimed last night.

French planes bombed tank concentrations south of Sidon and registered direct hits, it was claimed. A bi-motored enemy plane was also shot down.

The French Air Force and fleet units were taking common action against the enemy, it was stated.

There was no action south of Kiswe, while in the Marjayoun sector artillery was active on both sides.

The city of Beirut was calm in the face of a possible Allied occupation, although about one-fourth of the population has left. General Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner, has ordered all gendarmes and public servants to remain at their posts under any circumstances.—United Press.

Speedy Advance Urged

Cairo, June 15.

Greater speed in the Allied advance into Syria is urged in a leading article in the Syrian-owned Cairo newspaper "El Mokattam," which says that those interested in the success of this campaign fear the consequences of the slowness of the Allied advance because they think the Germans might seize the chance to send troops to Syria.

The newspaper adds that German planes are already participating in the fighting, and since Gen. Dentz, Commissioner of Syria, intends to resist he must be met with the necessary firmness.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Thieves Fall Out"

Eddie Barnes .....Eddie Albert
Mary Matthews .....Joan Leslie
Grandma Allen .....Jane Darwell
Robert Barnes .....Alan Hale
George Farmsby .....William T. Orr
Tim Gordon .....John Litel
Chic Collins .....Anthony Quinn
Rork .....Edward Brophy

If you enjoy good, clean fun (and who doesn't?), then "Thieves Fall Out," which opened at the Nanking Theatre yesterday afternoon, should not fail to please you, for here is a picture that does not lag for a moment, with one humorous sequence after another, leaving the public giggling with delight at the antics of the principals. Without stars in the cast and without pretences to be a great film, "Thieves Fall Out" presents a thin plot, yet entertaining from the beginning to the end, of a young man eager to make good in the world and to marry the girl of his dreams, and his fighting grandmother, who helps him to attain his goal. Some of the situations may be possible only in Hollywood, but they appear riotous to say the least. Head and shoulders above the rest of the cast are the two principals, Miss Jane Darwell and Mr. Eddie Albert. The former, only recently seen in a tragic role in "Grapes of Wrath," proves that she can handle any role assigned to her, while Mr. Albert, once again as a timid soul, is a riot during his "manly" moments into which he is continually pushed by his grandmother. Others to please are Messrs. Alan Hale and Ed Brophy, the latter playing a dumb detective as it has never been done before.—G.P.

French Police Wound, Arrest Robber

One robber was wounded and arrested by a Chinese constable of the French police shortly after 9.45 p.m. yesterday after an alarm had been raised by one of the victims of three gangsters, who visited a Chinese dwelling at 47/9 Si Zong Li off Canton Road where they stole cash and valuables to the amount of $500.

As soon as the robbers had left the house, one of the victims followed them into the street and raised the alarm. The robbers, one of whom was armed with a pistol, took to flight and ran toward Avenue Edward VII. Here the victim attracted the attention of the policeman and showed the criminals to him.

The C.P.C. went in pursuit and ordered the robbers to surrender. His order was disobeyed and the policeman fired six shots, bringing one of the men down. The others escaped.

Earlier in the evening, at 9 p.m., four Chinese, one of them pretending to be armed, held up a pedestrian on Pakhoi Road, near Chekiang Road, and robbed him of a gold ring valued at $50. The victim, sensing that the criminals were not armed, raised an alarm and went after the men. After a brief chase, he succeeded in arresting one of them.

U.S. Cutter Saves Survivors From British Vessels

Washington, June 15.

Forty-six officers and men of the British freighter Tresillian have been picked up by the United States Coast Guard cutter Duane in the North Atlantic about 350 miles from Newfoundland.

A radio message announcing this has been received by the Coast Guard authorities from the Duane, which is taking the rescued men to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The message adds: "None lost, all well."

No news is given of what happened to the Tresillian.

Built in 1925, the vessel displaces 4,743 tons and is owned by Hain S.S. Co., Ltd. The Tresillian's port of registry is London.—Reuter.

Brittania Survivors in N.Y.

New York, June 15.

Survivors of the liner Brittania arrived here yesterday aboard a Brazilian steamer. The British vessel was sunk in the south Atlantic on March 27 and a handful of those aboard reached safety after a harrowing adventure at sea.

Mr. William MacVicar, third officer of the Brittania, revealed that only 38 of about 400 persons aboard the stricken vessel were saved.

Mr. MacVicar, with 82 persons, started for Brazil, Forty-four persons died during the 1,500-mile 23-day voyage. The survivors remained in Brazilian hospitals for five weeks.—United Press.

British Seamen Rescued

Ottawa, June 15.

Fifteen British seamen from a British freighter sunk recently in the North Atlantic were landed here today. The seamen had been rescued after spending 83 hours in an open lifeboat.

It was feared that their 25 companions had perished after a German submarine torpedoed the vessel. Three crewmen were killed by the torpedo explosion.—United Press.

De Gaulle General Wounded in Syria

London, June 15.

Gen. Legentilhomme, of the Free French forces, not Gen. Charles de Gaulle, has been wounded by bombs dropped from a plane bearing tricolour markings, says the independent French news agency in a corrected message from Damascus.

The agency earlier reported that Gen. de Gaulle, chief of the Free French forces, had been wounded.

Subsequently the Free French headquarters in London announced that Gen. Legentilhomme was wounded on the Syrian front. His arm was broken by a bomb splinter during the bombing of a road by aircraft marked with the tricolour.

He was operated on in a field ambulance but continued working from his bed with his staff. He returned to his headquarters after only one day's rest.

Gen. Legentilhomme is leading the Free French forces advancing in Syria. He was formerly Governor of Djibouti and was one of the first French army chiefs openly to defy the armistice with Germany.

One of France's youngest generals, he is very popular in East Africa. At the time of the French collapse he commanded French and British forces in Somaliland under Gen. Wavell. He was in the liner Empress of Britain when she was bombed and sunk by German aircraft 150 miles off the Irish coast.—Reuter.

Wang Ching-wei Resting On Voyage to Japan

Aboard Yawata Maru, June 15.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei yesterday spent the first day of his voyage to Japan reading books and conferring with the Nanking Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsu Liang, in his air conditioned stateroom.

After the Yawata Maru left Shanghai, Mr. Wang retired to his room, remaining there the whole day except when he lunched in the dining room with the Nanking Minister of Finance, Mr. Chou Fo-hai, Mr. Lin Po-shen, and Mr. Hsu Liang.

Mr. Lin told reporters that Mr. Wang intended to rest during the three-day voyage in anticipation of a busy schedule in Japan. He said Mr. Wang disliked mahjongg, but is particularly fond of Japanese chess.

Refraining from all political subjects, Mr. Lin said Mr. Wang was reading chiefly translations of writings by Japanese authors. He said the Nanking leader will not participate in any recreational games during the trip, adding that Mr. Wang only brought a few personal effects with him, including formal dress, and summer suits.—Domei.

Foochow Going to Ruin Economically

Foochow, June 15.

Although everything is very quiet, conditions in Foochow are rapidly deteriorating.

The economic situation, especially, is deplorable, with an insufficient quantity of cash because of frozen funds, business dead, and the cost of living soaring.

Thousands of people are starving, and there are a large number of deaths daily. Curfew is still being enforced.

Contrary to radio reports heard here, the city is not under siege by the Chinese, although there have been intermittent clashes in the hills north of the city.—Reuter.

Japanese Ambassador Calls on Welles

Washington, June 15.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, yesterday afternoon called on the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles. It was understood that they discussed Japanese-American relations in general.—Domei.

Japanese Warships Moving South

Chungking, June 15.

Over 100 Japanese warships are concentrated along the Chekiang coast, including transports, cruisers and aircraft carriers, some of which are moving southwards, according to reliable information reaching here.

As such a large concentration of warships cannot be directed against China, there is a strong belief here that the Japanese may launch a major move in the southern Pacific shortly. At least it is believed that Japan will exert strong pressure again on the Dutch East Indies in view of the apparent breakdown in negotiations between the two countries.—Reuter.

Valour of British Troops Praised by King of Greece

London, June 15.

"The magnificent courage of British and Imperial troops was well known to us all. In the Battle of Greece and its crowning episode, the epic struggle in Crete, Your Majesty's troops surpassed themselves in feats of valour which will ever remain traced in letters of gold in the chronicles of Our reign."

This is part of a message by King George II of Greece in reply to a message from King George VI praising the bravery of the Greek nation in Greece and Crete.

Greeks to Fight On

The message continued: "The decision of the Greek nation to continue the fight until victory is won is already being given concrete form by Hellenic communities abroad. They have come forward to offer their moral and material contribution to the common cause of the Allies and the restoration of Greece...."

The British War Office last night stated that in addition to Dominion forces the following United Kingdom regiments and Colonial units took part in recent operations in Greece: The Royal Armoured Corps—both hussars and the Royal Tank Regiment, the Royal Horse Artillery, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Rangers and Cypriot and Palestine units.

The War Office also repeated eight British regiments named by the Prime Minister in the recent Parliamentary debate as taking part in the Crete campaign, namely: The Connaught Rangers, the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Royal Marines.—Reuter.

Thai Quarters Deny Japanese Report

Bangkok, June 15.

"Fantastic and mischievous"—that is how Thai political quarters characterize a Japanese newspaper report alleging "a British-inspired plan to overthrow the present pro-Japanese Thai Cabinet."

On the contrary, these circles recall that the British authorities in Malaya recently asked certain prominent Thai exiles in Penang (who are known to be hostile to the present regime in Thailand) to move their residence still further away from the Malayan-Thai border.

The report, on which the Japanese paper builds up a whole theory of the plot, alleges that five terrorists from Chungking have been taken into custody in connection with a plot to assassinate the Thai Premier. The report itself is unconfirmed in authoritative quarters.

Political circles deplore "this attempt to create bad blood between Thailand and Great Britain and between Thailand and China."

Report "Ridiculous"

Major Vilas Osthanada, Thai Minister of State, told Reuter in an interview today that he did consider the report from Tokyo linking his name with those of Chiang Kai-shek and Thai political exiles in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, in an alleged plot to overthrow the present Thai Cabinet, worth commenting upon. He described the report at "ridiculous."

The Tokyo report, however, created a sensation in Bangkok. Well-informed circles here described it and other similar reports emanating from Tokyo in the last few days as a sort of "rumour war."

It is pointed out here that the recent mission to Singapore of Osthanada could not have pleased certain quarters. Hence the "plot" reports, culminating in accusations against Osthanada.—Reuter.

Vichy Denies Officers Swore Not to Fight

Vichy, June 15.

Official quarters yesterday denied allegations broadcast by London radio that the French career officers liberated from German prison camps had taken an oath never to fight again against Germany and to hold themselves in readiness at all times for the disposal of German military authorities.

"Of 4,532 prisoners released up to June 6—out of more than 1,800,000 in all—there were only 1,914 officers including those in the sanitary services which The Hague Convention obligated the Germans to liberate. All of these repatriated prisoners were sick or wounded and were liberated unconditionally," the statement said.—United Press.

Stabilization Officials In Conference

Hongkong, June 15.

Mr. Manuel Fox, and Mr. Cyril Rogers, respectively American and British members of the Chinese Stabilization Fund Committee, arrived at Chungking and were at present conferring with Chinese financial circles for the inauguration of the Stabilization Committee, reports from Chungking said today.—Domei.

Matsuoka Sends Congratulations To Mussolini

Rome, June 15.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, reaffirmed his belief in a new world order to be reached by signatories of the Tripartite Pact and congratulated Premier Benito Mussolini on Italy's recent military successes in a message to Il Duce, it was officially announced yesterday.

"I am firmly convinced that the Italo-German collaboration, which can not be disrupted by any nation or any man, certainly will bring to a conclusion the common mission which was the original scope of the Italo-German alliance and which was more clearly defined in the Tripartite Pact," Mr. Matsuoka's message stated.

"I share completely Il Duce's viewpoint regarding Italo-German relations and there can be no greater honour for me than to be able to know that my thoughts are better understood after my recent visit."

The message was transmitted to the Italian Premier through the Italian Ambassador at Tokyo.—United Press.

Survivors of Sunken Ship Reach England

London, June 15.

The captain and seven members of the crew of the British steamer Kemmendine, which was sunk by a German raider in the Indian Ocean on July 13, 1940, when on a voyage from Capetown to Rangoon, were landed at a British port on Saturday.

They said the raider shelled the Kemmendine heavily and the crew and passengers had to take to the boats. The Germans took them aboard, and then sank the Kemmendine with two torpedoes. The captain and some officers and sailors of the Kemmendine were brought on deck to witness the end of their ship.

The eight survivors landed in Britain spent several months aboard the raider during which time they saw 10 Allied vessels sunk by the German ship. They fared fairly well aboard the raider but when transferred to a captured Yugoslav ship they were almost on the verge of starvation and their allowance of water was so small that they collected condensation from the steam pipes and rain water.

The Yugoslav ship grounded on the coast of Italian Somaliland and the survivors were sent to an Italian prison camp where they underwent severe hardship before being freed by South African troops after the successful East African advance.

The majority of the passengers of the Kemmendine, numbering 36, and the crew totalling 111, were transferred to another vessel captured by the raider and are believed to have been sent to Germany.—Reuter.

Brazil Clamps Down on Shipments to Axis

Rio de Janeiro, June 15.

Brazil took another step to clamp down on possible shipments to the Axis when the Treasury Ministry on June 12 announced that rubber, quartz crystal, mica, industrial diamonds, manganese and other specified materials, henceforth will be prohibited from being exported to countries not in the Western Hemisphere.—Domei.

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Croatia Signs Pact With Axis

London, June 15.

Croatia joined the Axis Pact today, according to the Swiss radio. A signing ceremony took place at Venice at noon, the report adds.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Asks Funds for Defence

Batavia, June 15.

The Government of the Netherlands East Indies has introduced in the People's Council supplementary estimates for 1941 in which several supplementary appropriations are requested, totalling nearly 20,000,000 guilders, in order to make it possible to start with introduction of the limited compulsory military service for natives.

The municipal administration of Sourabaya will organize the supply and distribution of food for the town's population in case of an emergency.—Reuter.

Mine Damages Ship

Singapore, June 15.

Entering Singapore on Saturday the Swedish freighter Ningpo picked up a floating mine with its screw. The mine exploded, damaging the ship, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

Spain Hold Military Manoeuvres

Madrid, June 15.

Manœuvres of the 13th Division at Colmenar Viejo, north of Madrid, were watched yesterday by General Varela, the Army Minister, and several generals, together with a number of foreign military attachés.

Soldiers with flame-throwers and sections armed with automatic weapons took part in the exercises. Dive-bombers of the Spanish air force aided the attackers.—Reuter.

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L. M. Pharis,
Vice-President and General Manager.

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, May 11.

Not far from Oxford Circus there is a little street market and from one of its stalls I have been regularly buying vegetables of which the stallholder gets a bigger and better variety than any of the shops. He is a typical cheery cockney and we are great friends. Even so, when he whispered to me yesterday "D'yer want any oranges?" and actually gave me seven, you could, as the saying is, have knocked me down with a feather. Till then, of the 8,000 cases that had come to London, I had actually seen one orange; and the biggest purchase I had heard of was three. But the only way nowadays of getting anything is to have made friends with one of the purveyors. In the same shop I have been assured by one man who did not know me that they had no photographic films, and a moment after have been given one surreptitiously by another man who did. But I fear my cockney vegetable dealer will have no more oranges. For it is announced today that the next consignment is to be kept entirely for the towns that have suffered most in the air raids, in northern England. Which is as it should be, if only as a reward for their bravery.

* * *

Vegetarian Pride

I have been reading the results of an enquiry into the effect on women and children of the air raids. Surprising to say, it is practically nil. When the war began, the Government made special arrangements for people who might develop nervous disorders as the result of bombing. There has been virtually no call on them. Children equally do not seem to suffer. When Mr. MacDonald, then Minister of Health, being strongly pressed to evacuate all children from London, agreed to send away those whose health was suffering from the raids, he could only find about thirty. Even babies born since the war began appear to be perfectly normal and strong, suggesting that the mothers had not suffered from nerves before the babies' birth. The writer of the report I have been quoting puts it all down to the decreased quantity of meat and increased amount of vegetables we are eating. But has this process been going on long enough to make such a wonderful difference to our nerves? Methinks I scent the cloven hoof of the vegetarian, who rides his hobby to death like the milk-drinker and the persons who have "acquired the repulsive and injurious habit of not smoking."

* * *

One thing the rationing has certainly done is to cut down our circumferences. Three of my friends who formerly patronized the "large women's" department have had to take in their waistline by several inches. This should help to reduce their dress bills and incidentally may be the cause of a note in this month's Board of Trade Journal that women are buying more and more clothes. In north-east England sales of dress piece goods rose last March by 64.9 per cent. (statisticians can never resist decimals; I wonder what .9 of a dress length looks like) compared with March 1940. But once more, is this vegetarianism and slimming, or the more prosaic fact of unwonted wages paid in manufacturing districts?

* * *

Reprisal Arguments

After hearing of the wicked damage done last night to Westminster Hall and the Abbey, one is gladder than ever to think that 33 of the Huns were shot down. This brings the total of night raiders brought down in May alone to 124, a very encouraging total. As in most raids the Germans made no pretence of aiming at military targets, but were evidently intent only on doing the maximum damage. The numbers of those who favour reprisal bombings on Germany has risen a little since last autumn, but there is still a very strong feeling that war of that sort is for Nazis, not for decent people. An equally cogent argument, however, is that when you are out to destroy vermin, you use the quickest, most efficacious means without bothering about Queensberry rules. If the Germans persist in the delusion that they can break us down by bombing, it is a fair deduction that they do so because they know their own people would never stand up to it.

* * *

One method, however, on which all are agreed is that everything possible should be done to bring home to the Germans the losses of their night fighters. If they had brought down 124 British night bombers in ten days, Goebbels would be trumpeting the news to us every hour of the day, and it would worry us far more than the destruction of bricks and mortar. In fact our Ministry of Information, with its 1400 employees (one wants italics for that) is again under fire. "The Battle of Britain" was published about a month ago and, as the magnificent story it is, it has sold many hundreds of thousands of copies. It seems strange that we should have had to wait six months for such an epic. For it is not too much to say that our vastly outnumbered Air Force between last August and October saved civilization.

* * *

Purposeful Londoners

I fear I am getting on to forbidden ground. But the war in all its aspects is the background of all our thoughts. We live in a groove in which one day telleth another, sliding together into a succession like telegraph posts flashing past the windows of trains. It is indeed hard to realize that a full year has elapsed since the violation of Holland and nearly a year since the downfall of France and the miracle of Dunkirk. A young friend of mine who has been away from London for several months came back last week, and she tells me that she would hardly know London for the same city that she left. Everywhere the traffic has sunk to a mere rivulet compared with its former mighty flood, and many streets are almost empty; Sloane Street she mentioned particularly, once so busy and prosperous. An air of sameness pervades everything and people seem to move definitely from one point to another as having a certain job to perform and no other object in being out. Gone are the crowds of well-dressed dawdlers hovering from one shop window to the next, gone the luxurious sense of ease and dalliance that made the West End the playground of Europe.

* * *

Lion Dauntless

My friend went on in this strain until I was ready to cry. And then the thought came on me, how far far better, even with all the sadness of war, is our mental state today, than it was two years ago. Now the only wrangling among the classes is as to whether we are putting forth our best effort. Now when we see the effigy of the British lion on a building we can thrill with pride at his undauntedness, instead of having to blush as we so often did at the ignoble part he was made to play by our miserable Governments in the past ten years. And every day the papers have some new tale of heroism—like that of the two young nurses, Aileen Turner and Mary Fleming, who are to have the George Medal for rescuing seventeen patients from a bombed hospital, dragging them, heaven knows how, across a tottering beam like a tight-rope, which collapsed just after the last patient had been brought to safety. One prays daily for the return of peace. But it is something that one would not have missed to be in England in the war and to know that she is the same as we have always believed her to be and not unworthy of her ancestry.

* * *

Teudl vs. King David

I mentioned last week the new version of the New Testament in Basic English. In the "Manchester Guardian" I see that the Nazis have been rewriting the Bible to suit themselves. Thus the Bishop of Bremen (not one of Niemoeller's fellowship) has achieved the seemingly impossible task of removing all mention of the Jews from his Gospel of St. John. And in the 82nd Psalm instead of "God loveth the gates of Zion" a certain Herr Teudl has substituted "God loveth the heights of Germania better than all foreign places." His excuse for this is that Germans are essentially the chosen race. If so, they must have chosen themselves.

Members of the Silent Service

Miss M. E. Mackenzie-Grieve, Superintendent of the Women's Royal Naval Service (Rosyth Command), and her secretary, Second Officer Hosslegrave.

Women of the B.B.C.

At a tea party to women journalists, with Miss Elsie Sprott of the B.B.C as hostess, five women with admirable voices represented many more women members of the B.B.C. staff. Miss Marjorie Anderson an Empire announcer, said that Big Ben was put on the air as often as possible because his voice topped the list in popularity. Letters received from Empire listeners showed that they were comforted by his chimes, which seemed to announce that all was well with London. Miss Enid Maxwell, who looks after the broadcast conversations between evacuated children and their parents, said that the parents' broadcasts were rehearsed, but complaints came from many children that the parents took up so much time that they themselves could get in only a little of what they meant to say. Miss Elizabeth Cowell, one of the two women first seen on the B.B.C. television screen, enjoys her work as home announcer, though it means being on duty for forty-eight hours at a stretch ready to make any alterations needed in the programmes.

To strengthen the heels and toes of knitted socks, it is a good idea to knit some linen thread in with the wool.

Highlights at Market Garden Fair Listed

Here are some ideas for a good time at the Fair next Wednesday at Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim's large and lovely garden at 402 Avenue Haig (next to Haig Court). The time is from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

* * *

Don't miss Phoolya Pasha and his harem, arranged by Kenneth Mackenzie with the assistance of some young lovelies. Ask him any question—past, present or future. The Human Encyclopaedia—knows all, sees all, tells all!

* * *

After that you will need a good cup of tea, so sit and refresh yourself and survey the scene of colour and gaiety before you. In the hands of Mrs. R. E. Toeg the tea will be a good one, with delicious and tempting home-made cakes, and you will enjoy the music of a splendid band that will play throughout the afternoon.

The Old Pub Sign

Later, wander across the lawns and have a crack at the Shooting Gallery or try some of the other side-shows before moving to the Fairy Glade, where lovely gypsy girls will linger to give you lucky spills. Many winning numbers! The girls are winners too.

* * *

And now—what's wrong with a tankard of ale and a supper snack at the Horse and Hound? You can't miss the old pub sign and the Inn itself, with small tables invitingly set in the shade of the trees.

* * *

During the evening Mr. G. E. Marden will auction some choice pieces. Some of these will be on view in Arts & Crafts' window on Bubbling Well Road.

* * *

Flood-lighting, provided and arranged by Mr. H. Kadoorie, will enhance the gaiety of the scene and enable all "the fun of the fair" to continue long after the sun has set.

Discipline For Women?

The control of every moment of youth's leisure is an idea that appeals to the middle-aged, says Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P. Youth is a nuisance with its moods, and temperament, and not knowing what it wants. Young girls in perms and lipstick with the same fashions in skimpy clothes, that same nervous giggle, we find them trying. The idea of a kind of super Girl's Friendly Society, compulsorily marshalling them into a non-rouged neatness sounds attractive to the forties. Some of my women colleagues in the House hold forth to me at length on the advantages of the Nazi idea for women.

Again, I wonder. For war, discipline is, of course, essential—but in ordinary life it seems to me a form of insidious rusting of the higher powers of humans. Men, of course, have evolved their own defence mechanism. Part of the private training of the disciplined soldier is to know how to "scrimshank" and "scrounge" and "fade-out." But contrary to the usual idea that "women can't be disciplined," I maintain that the trouble is that once they get the idea, they take discipline too seriously. They never "let-up on themselves.' A good officer knows his men shirk whenever they can. But the mistress in charge of girls comes to regard one independent thought, one careless act, as a mortal sin. Women can be pressed into moulds all too easily as it is. The fashions show that. They will compress their bodies, alter their faces, their complete mental outfit, to fit the prevailing mode of their particular class or set or time. It doesn't sound like discipline to say of a woman that she is "fashionable"—but think of the severe mental and physical discipline and self-denial needed to get and keep the modern "pencil" figure.

What I want is something that will get the young women out of "moulds," release their immense creative energy for all sorts of purposes, and especially, get them to take responsibility.

First Communion

Anne Smith took her first Communion on Ascension Day at the Church of the Sacred Heart. She is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Vizenzinovch, and her mother, Mrs. Thomas Rose, is now in Montreal.

Rare and Refreshing

Whatever other shortages may have been thrust upon unoccupied France by the surrender of the men of Vichy and the pressure of the British blockade, it would seem that "Yes, we have no bananas" cannot very well be the theme song of Admiral Darlan and his supporters. The news that among vessels bound for French ports that were examined at Gibraltar "one ship carried nothing but bananas, and another had on board one million litres of rum and 250 tons of pine-apples" is certainly a little queer. Bananas, rum, and pine-apples—in one way at least Admiral Darlan seems to be doing his best to ensure that France shall get her desserts.

Salad Oil Helps Out In English Frying-pans

The fats ration is so limited these days that most of us have found it necessary to adopt the Continental method of frying if we are to have any fried foods at all, and the oil-bottle now companions the frying-pan more frequently than the salad-bowl. For those who have not yet tried oil cookery pleasant surprises lie ahead. First of all, it should be pointed out that pure olive oil, now sold only by chemists, should rightly be kept for medicinal purposes, and frying should be done in the inexpensive vegetable oil which generally labels itself "salad oil" without further description.

* * *

The essentials to remember in oil cookery are that the frying-pan must have been scrupulously clean from any previous lard or margarine traces, that the oil must be hot enough to smoke slightly before any food is put in, and that after use the oil must always be strained off into a bowl and not allowed to remain in the pan. Oil for fish-frying should, of course, have a separate pan and bowl.

Pleasant Speed

One of the pleasant features of oil frying is its speed. The foods brown immediately, and if care has been taken to allow the oil to get really hot before the food is inserted the things will dry as they are lifted from the pan without the necessity of draining and have an attractive golden crust. Any kind of boiled green vegetable can be rendered both more nourishing and far more appetising by the Provencal method of draining it quite dry when cooked, then replacing in the saucepan with a very little oil, and shaking over gentle heat until the vegetables have absorbed the oil and are beginning to colour. Try this with sprigs of cauliflowers, peas, beans or chopped cabbage, and complete with a good dash of pepper and salt before serving.

* * *

The potatoes which have become such a prominent feature of our diet also take kindly to oil cookery. Peel large ones, slice them across into thin discs, and leave for a few moments in a bowl of water. Then wipe dry, dip in a paste of flour and water, and fry in hot oil. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs and pepper before serving. Or grate the raw peeled potatoes coarsely, fry the flakes in hot oil, and serve sprinkled with finely shredded spring onion.

* * *

Eggs can be quickly fried in oil, and the liquid should be deep enough to allow them to float. (This is not extravagant, as the oil reduces only very slightly in use.) Half a pound of tinned Canadian tomato pulp put into a saucepan with a tablespoonful of oil, seasoning, and a touch of onion, cooked until it thickens, and then topped with fried eggs makes a good and nourishing meal for those who have to tackle long hours on civil defence or in a factory and who have a natural hankering for "something hot and thick" when they return home.

Convent Pudding

In French convents the standard sweet for Sundays and holy days was—and still is unless Nazi rationing has abolished it—"pain perdu," bread fried in oil, as follows: A little milk must be warmed and sweetened and one egg beaten in a bowl. Dip slices of stale bread first in the milk and then in the egg and place in a frying-pan of hot oil. They will brown immediately, and should then be placed on a dish and sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar. Add to this a small dish of jam, usually cherry from the convent orchard, to be handed with the hot slices, and you have a simple pudding which was loved alike by the sisters and their school children and which makes no great demands on the cook's resources even in these difficult days.

* * *

Those who have experimented so far with oil cookery will find many other ways of using the medium. It should be born in mind, however, that omelets should never be cooked in oil, but in margarine, and that fish which are in themselves of an oily nature, such as mackerel, are better dry grilled, as frying tends to make them taste greasy. And a final suggestion: our great-grandmothers' method of greasing pudding-basins or pie-dishes by means of a feather dipped in oil was both efficient and economical. Try it.

Freedom of Speech

If the discussion that was held at the Conference of Educational Associations on "The citizen and his speech" had done nothing else it would at least have reminded us how far we have travelled from the days of that repressive principle "Children should be seen and not heard." We are, indeed, in all seriousness a good deal nearer the Victorian versifier who poked fun at the maxim of his own period with the advice to the young,

Talk, then, if you feel inclined;
Talking shows the active mind.

And not only the active but the healthy mind, for Professor H. R. Hamley was explaining that "speech was really a healthy and happy exercise apart from the pleasure of communication," which should be a consoling thought (if they ever pause long enough to allow themselves to feel the need for consolation) to that not inconsiderable section of humanity which was rebuked by Voltaire for talking a great deal and saying very little. But in this country at any rate the era of repression is over; it must be long since chatterbox was in general use as a term of reproach. And for children in particular it is cruel and stultifying to restrict opportunities for free and interested speech; time enough later for them to weigh their words. Nor even among their elders should all the talking be done at the top. Professor Hamley reported from personal observation a decay of conversational vigour in those countries where the old oratory had gone "except in the mouths of one or two leaders;" according to him the muted multitude lacked ability to express themselves not only on politics but on anything else. Evidently where there is no volubility the ideas perish—a notion that might have seemed vastly heretical to the Carlyle who praised silence in forty fat volumes but one that is not without feasibility. The bottling-up process is not necessarily a brain tonic.

When washing chamois gloves, add a few drops of olive oil to the water and it will be found that the gloves will retain their softness.

Active in the Good Cause

Always much sought after as a Chairman, Lady Maze is working indefatigably as head of the Ladies' Committee of the Market Garden Fair, in aid of British War Funds, to be held in Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim's garden at 402 Avenue Haig on June 18. The other members of a strong Committee are Mrs. Ellis Hayim; Mrs. E. G. Gauntlett; Mrs. K. E. Newman (seen on right above); Miss Nora Toeg (Hon. Sec.). Mr. Ellis Hayim is acting as Hon. Treasurer. The Committee is confident that the Allies and all their friends will rally to the Fair in full force and with pockets as full as possible—for it has been arranged that full measure of pleasure and profit shall be given in return for all it is hoped to gain.

Clothes Rationing Reactions

It looks as if coupons for clothes in Great Britain will not only afford an opportunity for women to show their ingenuity, but also for men to show their unselfishness—the married ones at least. For, says Reuter, "Some husbands look like losing their coupons." This, no doubt, will depend on whether they are out for appeasement or are ready to defend their rights to, say, their full allowance of neckwear. Virtue, as usual, will go unrewarded, and the woman who has piously allowed herself only a few frocks will have nothing to fall back on, while the owner of the well-stocked wardrobe will triumph.

Shops dealing in household linen, furnishing materials and other similar household requisites have had a busy week. These things do not appear on the clothes ration list of Britain's fashion dictator, Captain Lyttelton, and consequently the wily among Britain's women were not slow to see the possibilities here. They rushed off to stores and bought blankets—to be turned into perfectly adequate and comfortable sports coats. They bought all they could get of white and coloured linen and cotton sheets—to be made up into charming summer tub-frocks, thus saving their precious 66 coupons for less seasonable stuff. Fine muslin curtains were snapped up in no time to be transformed into dresses or lingeries for mothers and children.

* * *

However, there is a rumour that household furnishings will shortly be rationed too. Naturally there are always "wanglers" who try to wriggle round the regulations whenever anything is rationed, but woe to them if they are caught. Penalties will be severe, including prison as well as heavy fines.

Tricks Attempted

One dodge tried by a number of women was to send pre-dated written orders to their stores as soon as the order came out, but few shops fell for this. They knew that there could not have been all that delay suddenly in postal communications. Others sent in coupons out of old ration books. They were equally disappointed.

* * *

Families, on the other hand, may pool their coupons, and there are quite a number of wives who think that 66 coupons are far too few for women but more than enough for men Some husbands look like losing their coupons. A man's wardrobe anyway is usually better stocked than a woman's. In any case, most wives will doubtless consider that their men's leaning towards a larger range in neckwear can be mercilessly suppressed to release coupons for more stockings for their wives.

Royal Examples

King George has made it known that he wishes the Royal Family to comply strictly with the rationing order, so Queen Elizabeh has had to cancel her orders for summer and autumn dresses. While she has a comparatively extensive wardrobe to carry on with, she intends to make this do as long as possible.

The style-setting Duchess of Kent will also abide loyally by the King's wishes and women will be curious to see how a leader of fashion will manage on 66 coupons.

* * *

As an antidote to sloppiness and slackness, the clothes-conscious woman will exercise her ingenuity to go on looking neat and well-groomed Hats — fortunately unrationed — are going to be one of the saving factors in the situation. Every woman knows how the right kind of hat goes to "making" an outfit or renewing its appearance.

Practical Only

Ribbons and braids have also escaped the axe and with these countless "made-overs" will be transformed. Lace — another unrationed article—looks as if it were about to enjoy a boom.

Exciting and extravagant fashions are something Englishwomen will have to forget for the duration of the war. Their patriotism will also be tested by the export trade, for this is to go on unrestricted. All the resources of Mayfair fashion Czars will be directed to making up new creations to be worn—by other women. London's "haute couture" is about to show its midseason creations for export—while home clientele will have to be content with practical clothes.

* * *

The success of a collection sent to South America has been tremendous —one famous House in London sold every single one of its models—and prospects of London as a fashion centre despite the war are distinctly encouraging.

"Applause, Please!"

Music audiences are in an awkward position. By that I do not mean that their chairs are decrepit or placed in a draught. Simply that no sooner do they learn the likes and dislikes of one visiting artist than they have to switch to an entirely different technique for the next.

* * *

With some artists the audiences can be friendly and informal; with others they must even halve their breaths for fear of disturbing the atmosphere.

* * *

One musician may like the audience to applaud demonstratively and shout for minutes at the close of a performance in gratitude, if not with enthusiasm; others, like Jascha Heifetz, are often the reverse, and regard the applause as a doctor regards a pulse. Such a musician is not in a hurry to criticize a cold audience; instead, he considers the possibility that the performance was, in some way, to blame for the lack of response.

* * *

After an American tour, Heifetz complained that the audiences were too polite and standardised. His wish was that "they would dispense with perfunctory applause, and clap only when they really enjoyed the performance." Such an attitude would surely be a guide to audience's preferences, but hardly an inspirator to many an artist whose next number would probably suffer from a sudden lack of enthusiasm.

* * *

Perhaps in the puzzling circumstances it would be a neat idea if a notice board were to be placed outside each concert hall with an announcement such as: "No applause, please; if you are still in the hall at the end of the concert I will know you are satisfied." Or, "Clap, or be clapped into gaol!" Then we'd at least know where we were!

Exchange of Gifts

There is a story whose precise source one is not at the moment able to discover but which seems worth repeating for anyone who has not heard it. Not long before the invasion of Holland the German military attaché at the Hague presented a set of 1,500 General Staff war maps of Germany to the Dutch War Office. Since the Dutch had no intention of invading Germany the maps were of no special interest to their military authorities, who, after thanking the German attaché for his gift, sent them to be filed among the national archives at the Hague. Some days later the attaché presented himself again and announced that the German Chief of Staff was very pleased to know that the gift had been appreciated and wished to announce that he would be most grateful if a similar set of the official military maps of Holland could be sent to Germany. The Dutch Chief of Staff expressed his profound regrets that there were no sets of his official maps to spare, but explained what pleasure it would give him to present the attaché with a set of richly bound volumes of the "History of the Dutch Grenadier Regiments" for transmission to Germany, and with those the disappointed attaché had to retire.

So the generosity was reciprocated, and exchange, as they say, is no robbery. Unfortunately, and as all the world knows, the robbery—under arms—came later.

Not Half a Ladder

The pair of fine crêpe silk stockings that had been regretfully condemned to the waste bag, because experts had said repairs would be too costly to be worth while, were taken out and examined afresh by their owner. Apart from the narrow ladder right down the front of one, and the broader ladder stemmed by the fashioned seam half-way down the back of the other, the stockings were in new condition and of a shade and texture not now obtainable.

* * *

Good enough, it was considered, to wear at home in the evenings, with the ladders left as they were, since it was decided that not only would they be more conspicuous if narrowed to a solid line but that the rest of the material would be stretched and weakened.

* * *

Their wearer, after having spent the day in lisle thread, was pleased with the appearance and the feel of the reprieved pair, and seated herself by the fire with the unblemished stocking crossed over the other. No one, she felt, would notice anything but the perfect frontage of her left leg. But everyone, apparently, has eyes for ladders. "Did you know," asked the maid apologetically, "that you have a big ladder in your stocking?" "Yes, thank you," was the reply. Of course, if anyone perceived it, would be a woman. But, "There's an enormous ladder in your right stocking," remarked her husband, not in the least apologetically, almost before he had settled in the opposite chair behind an unfolded newspaper. "I know," she replied; "it is part of my war effort, to make my perfect pairs last as long as possible. You are going to get used to seeing ladders in my stockings, because I shall no longer let the ladders get me under. I am going to learn to like my stockings all the better for their ladders—honourable scars." "Yes," he replied, "there's one on the other stocking, too. Can't you do something about them?"

Symbol of Failure

He was listening somewhat unwillingly to an exposition of the theory that unmended ladders are less unsightly than mended ones, once the principle is accepted, when the son of the house entered the room, looked vaguely (his mother would have sworn) round at eye-level, and said as though expecting praise for his perception, "I say, you've got a ladder right down your stocking. And it's not half a ladder!"

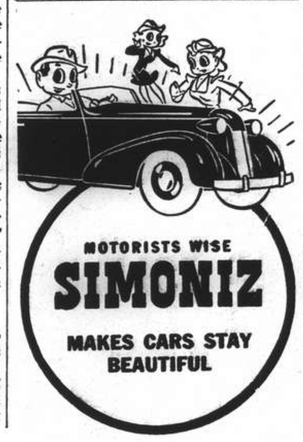
* * *

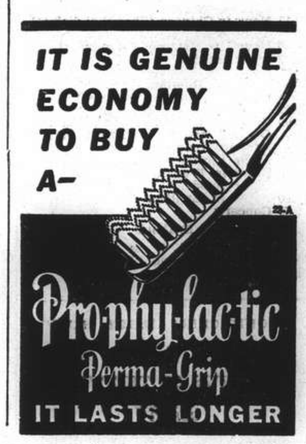
"Bring me my sewing basket," his mother commanded abruptly, and having chosen her thread began there and then to work upwards from the lowest rung, her needle climbing the ladder and drawing it up behind until she could feel the corded line down her shin. She surveyed this with regret, partly as a symbol of her failure to put a progressive idea across a domestic public that rated the virtue of mending above the intrinsic attractiveness of a straight ladder left to its own devices.

* * *

The mender was still studying her front seam, and reflecting that apparently the public would accept any number of repaired ladders without regarding them as eyesores, so long as it was evident that their wearer knew all about them and had done her best, when another child came in and exclaimed, her choice of words seeming to mock the defeated economist. "What's that? Oh, but there's a ladder behind your other stocking!"

Tea-stains on a tablecloth can be removed if rubbed with the blue-bag, then boiled. The boiling removes the stain and the blue.





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Norwegians More Unified After Nazi Invasion

THE German occupation of Norway has shaken but little of the *moral* of the Norwegians who are still carrying on their effective passive resistance despite all difficulties. Stories of how the people of this occupied country have become more unified under misfortune were told by Mr. K. A. Persen over Station XMHA yesterday in his regular broadcast on "Uncensored News from Norway."

For this broadcast, Mr. Persen had obtained first-hand information from a young Norwegian who had escaped from Norway in April and passed through Shanghai on his way to join the Norwegian forces in Canada. In his talk, Mr. Persen said :—

We have always been known as a nationally-minded people but my friend told me that it would be almost impossible for anyone outside the country to imagine how nationally-minded and united the Norwegian people is today. Nothing in the world could have succeeded in uniting them so much as the behaviour of the Nazis and the Quislings. And this unity is not merely an outward appearance. It finds expression in many forms. Even strangers are actually helping each other in a way that before the invasion you would only find within the most intimate family circles.

Unity Illustrated

This is amply proved by the following incident: One day not many weeks ago a young member of the "Hird" boarded a bus somewhere in Oslo. When the conductor came along and asked for his fare he turned on him and said in a haughty tone of voice :—"Since I have not any money on me you will pay my fare." But he met a conductor who was in no mood to violate the regulations, much less pay the fare of such an individual. The result was that the young fellow was unceremoniously thrown off the bus.

Two gentlemen passengers who had watched the affair expressed their satisfaction to the conductor at his correct behaviour, adding that if he got into any trouble on account of the incident he could call on them for assistance. So saying they handed him their cards. The very same evening when our conductor arrived at his home he found his dismissal on the table. The next day when he called on one of the gentlemen who had presented him with his card he found that a job was waiting for him.

A lawyer employed in a certain firm in Oslo was given notice because he refused to join the National Union. The day after he had lost his job he received through the mail his salary for that month with the promise that every month, providing he did not become a member of National Union, the same salary would be forthcoming.

Although it is one year ago since fighting ceased in Norway the descriptions of the valour, the cheerfulness and the self-sacrifice shown by our young men and women during that time are truly remarkable. It is unnecessary for me to repeat them and to tell you that the stories you have heard—machine-gunning of civilians among many—are only too true.

Many are the victims buried in various places in Norway and my friend gave me the names of several in his neighbourhood who met death by the hands of youngsters who took pride in behaving like barbarians. Old peasants whose only offence was that they could not understand German and therefore were unable to comply quickly with the Nazi orders were shot down in cold blood. In spite of the terror to which the people are subjected and the brutality of the Gestapo there is no fear in Norway in the actual sense of the word. The spirit is simply astounding.

Nazi Officer Rebuffed

One day in the market place in Oslo a Nazi officer walked up to an old peasant woman who had arrived in town with a basket of eggs. He wanted to buy some of them, but the woman refused to sell him a single egg. He then turned on her angrily and said: "But you have to sell them to me." The woman looked at him for a moment and replied firmly: "Certainly not! You have taken from me both my husband and my son and you will not get anything more if I can prevent it." So saying the brave old lady without the slightest hesitation planted her foot into the middle of the basket. And thus the invaders are learning every day the bitter lesson that, far from being considered Ayran brothers, they are looked down upon and despised and this feeling of resentment is growing stronger day by day—so strong in fact that there is a decided danger of the volcano blowing off before the time is ripe.

The cold indifference and contempt which the Germans have met everywhere in Norway has resulted in several suicides among German troops. The Nazis have a word for this madness. They call it barrakkenwahnsinn, "barrack madness." As a proof of the deadly effect of this attitude towards the Germans particularly on the part of a people whom they were taught to believe were their Aryan kinsmen and would welcome their protection my friend told me about a German doctor.

This man was in every respect a fine individual, very fond of children, and who tried his best to get along with his Norwegian neighbours in spite of this freezing indifference. But one day losing his patience he exclaimed in desperation "For Heaven's sake can't you realize that even among us there are some decent beings ?"

Norway Preferable

The strange part of it is that despite this icy atmosphere the greater majority, both officers and men, after having visited Germany on leave express satisfaction at being in Norway. They admit quite candidly that even Norway is preferred to Germany. Only from the point of view of the better food they were able to obtain in our country this is quite understandable. There are other potent reasons, however. They admitted to my friend that frequently on arriving in Germany they were unable to locate their families which had been shifted from place to place without their knowledge. Apart from this they had to spend a good deal of their time in bomb proof shelters due to British air-raids. This was particularly the case with those who came from the northern cities of Germany such as Hamburg and Bremen and of course from the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

Most of the newsreels exhibited in Norway are German and the quality of the cinema fare as a whole has deteriorated to such an extent that the great majority of Norwegians have ceased attending the pictures unless there happens to be a feature film of special interest. This happened to be the case in my friend's home town not so long ago and he decided to attend. One of the chief reasons for the lack of attendance is that Quisling always occupies a prominent place in the newsreels.

Also on this occasion his picture filled the screen and the audience was subjected to some of the important passages from his recent speeches. Unfortunately this time the operator switched rather suddenly from Quisling to the main feature of the programme which happened to have the title "The Traitor." A mighty applause greeted this rather unlucky oversight by the Nazis and the audience for once enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

"Purification" of Books

In my last broadcast I mentioned the "purification" of books in Norway by the Nazis. As you all know, Sigrid Undset's books are very much on the forbidden list, but one of the German officers proudly informed my friend one day that he had managed to obtain a complete set of her books in German and that he was so delighted with her writings that he intended to take all her books back to Germany with him. It seems, however, it is not only the Nazis and the Quislings who are conducting a clean-up campaign. After it became known that Hamsun had become a Nazi a neighbour of my friend who had all the books of this author in his library said: "I'll be damned if I am going to have any books written by such a skunk in my library,' and, so saying, he burned every one of them.

In a hospital somewhere in Norway there still lies a 20-year-old Norwegian who was badly wounded in the early fighting. This young man left college in order to volunteer for military service. In spite of his pain and suffering he is as ambitious as ever to pass his examinations and every day whenever he feels well enough teachers from the nearby college visit him.

My friends told me that despite his severe handicap there is no doubt that he will be able to pass his examinations. Although he has been bedridden for more than one year he is more cheerful than anyone. He has a radio next to his bed and never once does he miss listening in to London. As you know it is strictly forbidden to display any pictures of our King anywhere but this lad has on his radio two pictures and not even the Nazis have dared to remove them. One picture is of Christ and the other is of King Haakon.

BY SAPAJOU

"Incense Shadows"

Chinese Ballet at the Lyceum.

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1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. On the history of French music. Edouard Lalo
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Brahms.

Symphony No. 2 in D. Waltzes; Sonata for violin and piano in G maj; Hungarian dances.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
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XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 435, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.45 a.m. News in Chinese
12.00 Operatic Selections
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme including Song Recital by Miss Yuan Mei-yun, Chinese Movie Star at 5.00
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 News in French
7.45 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk
8.30 Star Discs: Deanna Durbin, The Street Singer, Carmen Miranda
9.00 News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme and Local Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms," Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Musical Atlas—Songs and Music of Many Lands
10.00 "An American Commentary" by Raymond C. Phillips
10.15 Musical Atlas (continued)
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items on this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSF) metre bands (and also on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—

8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 A Parlour Game arranged by Neil Munro.
9.15 A Radio Review, "Quiet Please."
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Stanley Holloway.
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall.
11.30 The Man Shakespeare.
12.00 Matters of Moment. Talk by George Hicks, M.P.

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DURING Summer months thousands suffer from Sunglare Headaches—Nerviness—Exhaustion—Sleeplessness and Sore Throats caused by Sunglare, heat and dust. For Sunglare Headaches 2 or 3 "ASPRO" Tablets will quickly bring relief. For hot weather Sleeplessness 2 or 3 "ASPRO" Tablets before going to bed will induce sweet refreshing sleep. The soothing influence of "ASPRO" for Nerviness and Nervous Exhaustion is indescribable—it must be experienced to be appreciated. Always rely on "ASPRO". Results are quick and certain and for over 23 years it has been definitely proved that "ASPRO" is free of the possibilities of any dangerous after effects.

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N4

Churchill to Be Given Honorary Degree in U.S.

Rochester, N.Y., June 15.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, is to be awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by Rochester University.

The award will be announced at the university's breaking-up ceremonies on Monday morning. Mr. Churchill will accept it in a talk to America to be broadcast in a special radio hook-up arranged by the National Broadcasting Company and the British Broadcasting Corporation at 3.45 p.m. GMT.

Professor Nool Hall, Director of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, will then receive the diploma on behalf of Mr. Churchill from Dr. Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University. The ceremony will be the climax of the university's 91st annual breaking-up.

Mr. Robert P. Patterson, United States Under-Secretary of War, will be the main speaker.—Reuter.

Simpler Process for Synthetic Rubber

Tokyo, June 15.

Promising a simpler process of obtaining synethic rubber than those at present used abroad or in Japan, a young technician of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has perfected a method of manufacturing synthetic rubber from acetylene hydrogen.

Mr. Tadao Shiba, engineer of the Ministry who developed the process after three years experiment, said the new system was simpler and cheaper than the existing methods used in Japan as well as abroad.

The system required neither potatoes like the Japanese method now being commercialized, nor the complicated one like the German process.

It was said that the Shiba process yields more butadiene or crude synthetic rubber in a shorter time than the present method, and is also more durable and oil-resisting than natural rubber.—Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 16, 1871

From Foochow :—Up to the present date, the tea market is not opened, and it still remains a matter of doubt, as to when that important event will take place. There are four steamers and one sailing vessel on the berth for London, but no rate of freight has yet been fixed. The results of the Divisional Inspector's visit to this port are now visible, one buoy having been placed on a dangerous rock off Temple Point, and two off Spiteful Island. A buoy has also been moored opposite the Custom-house for the convenience of the Hongkong steamers, but much to the inconvenience of all who have any transactions with those steamers excepting the Customs official themselves, who unfortunately happen to be located a long distance from where the shipping ought to be. The grievance would be a slight one, if it affected the coasting steamers only, but to make matters worse, the ocean steamers and tea clippers are moored in a still more outlandish district, rendering it almost impossible and under any circumstances dangerous, for either gig, sampan or cargoboat to approach them when it is blowing strong from the northeast, this reach being open and unprotected from the sudden gusts that come from that quarter. Thus the question arises, are the ships, or is the Custom-house misplaced? Universal answer: Both.

DON'T RUN THE RISK

of getting Malaria when you can easily and pleasantly prevent it by rubbing a little QUIT on the skin when it is exposed to the attacks.

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is the perfect barrage against the mosquito hordes. It is a highly efficient antiseptic lotion and very soothing to inflamed irritated skins.

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When using the steamer, see that a well fitting lid is used to prevent the escape of steam.

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To-day, Monday, June 16, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture, Carpets, Ceiling Fans and Sundries Tientsin and Axminster carpets, rugs, stair rods, folding card tables, wall mirrors, teakwood teapoys, low tables, floor and table lamps, double spring couches, arm chairs with covers, velvet and tapestry curtains, cushions, writing desks, book shelves, books, pictures, dinner gong, golf clubs, rattan arm chairs, flower stands coal boxes, ivory figure, bronze eagle, **oakwood dining room suite of 15 pieces,** screens, radio cabinet, cut glass wine glasses, glass ware, cutlery, crockery, tea trays, electric vacuum cleaner, radiator, irons, ironing boards, lamp shades, **mahogany stained bedroom suite of 7 pieces, Simmons iron and wooden single bedsteads with Slumber King springs, deep sleep spring mattresses,** horse hair and kapoc mattresses, day bed, camp bed, mirror door wardrobe, dressing tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, tables, chairs, tent, mattings, bathroom scale, baby scale, riding boots with cap, rubber boots, battery, kitchen cupboards, ice chest, filter, kitchen utensils, step ladders, garden settees, deck chairs, umbrella, hose, sprayer, tools, pot plants, curtain rods, **4 ceiling fans 220 volts with speed regulators,** child's fire brigade car, rocking horse, scooter, rattan cot with kapoc mattress, doll house, toy furniture, child's swing and sundries, etc.

NOW ON VIEW

In Rear Salesroom—Now On View

On Tuesday, June 17, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Gent's and Ladies' Clothing, Furniture and Sundries

IN CARGO SALESROOM

On Tuesday, June 17, 1941, at 2.00 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

Lacquered Ware, Polishing Powder, Bangta Powder, Cement, Match Wood Splint, Printed Matter, Paper Printed Hangers, Pickled Turnips, REMMOL Oil (For Water proof Leather), Laboratory Basin, Iron Sink, Safety Valve, Stauffer Oil Lubricators, Water Pipes, Syphon Covers for W. C. Stool, Aluminium Glass Jar Covers, Glass Bottles and Jars, Shirts with collars, neckties and Handkerchieves, Buttons, Pencils, Scale, Skim Milkpowder, (Slightly Damaged), Unfinished Straw Hats, Exercise Books, Padlocks, Mosquito Net Doors, Cold Storage Insulation Door, Motor Car Tyres, Grease, Corks, Scrap Iron, etc., and

6 Bags Rice (Slightly Damaged) and 69 Bags Rice Sweepings,
1485 "Fibrolite" Super-six Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Ridges and Cuttings

NOW ON VIEW

In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, June 18, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

MODERN FRENCH AND AMERICAN STYLE SUPERIOR NEW DUCO PAINTED TEAK AND MANILA HARDWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. HANDSOMELY CARVED GENUINE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE. PEIPING CARPETS AND RUGS. VALUABLE ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOS, FINE CARVED ASSORTED ORNAMENTS, JADE AND IVORY INLAID HIGH SCREENS. PIANOS, TYPEWRITERS, RADIO SETS, REFRIGERATORS, ELECTRIC FANS, STEEL SAFES, GOOD E.P., GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, ETC.,

Also

2 SUITE LEATHER AND SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DOUBLE SPRING COUCHES AND EASY CHAIRS (EACH SUITE OF 3 PIECES)
1 CARVED TEAKWOOD AND STEEL FLAT TOP DESKS, REVOLVING CHAIRS AND BOOK CABINETS,
2 SUITE CARVED TEAKWOOD AND MODERN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE WITH SILVER WARE CABINET (TO-MATCH)
2 MODERN AMERICAN AND FRENCH STYLE AND 1 CARVED GENUINE BLACKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE WITH BEDSTEADS, BLACKWOOD SIDE AND ROUND TABLES, TEAPOYS, STOOLS
2 FINE TONE UPRIGHT PIANOS BY "MOUTRIE" AND "STERNWAYS"
1 STEEL STAINLESS CANTEEN SET AND 1 CRYSTAL WINE SET WITH CABINET.
A LOT OF PEIPING CARPETS AND RUGS IN VARIOUS SIZES
A long line of valuable Chinese porcelain and bronze curios of all dynasties, fine carved ivory, jade, agate, crystal and quartz assorted table ornaments

1 "Kelvinator" Refrigerator 220 volts in good order
1 "Moutrie" Desk model piano with stool
1 Steel filing cabinet, Iron safe

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ON VIEW MONDAY

Unreserved Sale Under Favour of Instructions from

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On Thursday, June 19, 1941, commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Superior Household and Fine Blackwood Furniture, Carpets, Excellent Grandfather Clock, Silverware, "Elkington" Canteen, "Community" Plate, "Rosenthal" Crockery, Bronze Figures, "Herring-Hall-Marvin" and "Victor" Safes, Carrara Marble Statuette, Books, Radio Set, Chinese Curios and Sundries.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The puzzle of German-Soviet relations still continues to occupy the most attention at the moment, and the various explanations which are being advanced for the assembly of many divisions of the German army in Moldavia are as diverse as they are interesting. Ankara seems to be the most fruitful source of speculation, which is only natural seeing the possible effect upon Turkey's situation of some of the suggested developments. It is reported that the majority of well-informed quarters in Turkey are convinced that the massing of German troops threatening the Russian frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea is something in the nature of a bluff designed to give Germany the advantage in negotiations which are said to be pending. On the other hand Goering's statement that Germany needs the Ukraine for a prolonged war against the British is recalled, while Hitler's declaration that Germany would be swimming in plenty if she secured control of the Ukraine is also remembered. It is rumoured that Germany plans a condominium with Russia over the Ukraine and participation in Russian industry.

A third section of opinion takes the view that the Soviet-German troop concentrations are a prelude to a far-reaching political and military agreement, in which the two countries may stage a formal and ceremonious establishment of the European "new order." Yet another section takes the view that Germany is preparing to restore Bessarabia to Rumania who only ceded it to Russia under German pressure last year. And amidst these rumours there is little left but to pay one's money and make one's choice. Of them all there is not one which is improbable. The reported intention of the Germans to demand of Russia permission to transport forces to Batum for the purpose of invading Iran and Iraq and thus come out on the British flank in the Middle East has already been dealt with. That too should not be lost sight of. It is by no means improbable and well in keeping with Hitler's declared intentions.

But the suggestion that Germany is seeking a condominium with the Soviet over the Ukraine, and participation in Russian industry, neither of which are particularly palatable to M. Stalin, is probably the most significant. It is well known that the British blockade of Germany is having its effect. It is further admitted by Goering that the supplies of foodstuffs obtainable in the Ukraine are necessary if Germany has to fight a long war, while the suggestion of German participation in Russian industry suggests further realization of the vulnerability of German factories from the air, and the necessity of extending their operations further afield to a country where they would not be so liable to attack. If this is what Hitler has in mind, he will undoubtedly seek to attain his ends by persuasion, but the extent of his desperation will be safely guaged if it is found that he is in the end forced to resort to arms to get what he wants. Europe is being plundered of food, and the countries which Germany has overrun are ceasing to be assets and becoming very grave liabilities.

It may, of course, very well be that Hitler is contemplating something foul against Turkey. The Berlin correspondent of a Turkish news agency has cabled to Ankara that Turkey has nothing to fear from the Axis. It is stated that Turkey is relieved to know that Germany bears her no illwill and approves of Turkish policy. But, naturally, it asks why it is necessary for Germany so often to declare her feelings. It is interesting and important to note that the Government at Ankara is not permitting itself to be lulled into a false sense of security, but that Turkish defence preparations are continuing. That is indeed a wise precaution for Hitler may still be endeavouring to gain his ends by fraud, though the possibility of his using force cannot now be disregarded. It may be that the next few days will bring forth startling new developments, but, if they show that Hitler is after food and greater safety for his war industries, it will not be at all surprising in the circumstances.

HANDS OFF!

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has been shocked. He has managed in his time to shock so many other people that the fact that it has occurred to him in turn is decidedly news. The emotion was caused by an article in "The Times" in which the writer alleged that the late King George V was not altogether a reliable speller, finding it difficult to spell "business" and "academy" correctly, and consistently writing "manœvres" and "exagerated." Mr. Shaw indignantly repudiates the idea that his late majesty was a poor speller. Instead he alleges that he was in fact endeavouring to spell the English language as it ought to be spelt. The great playwright goes on to say that King George V was attempting the impossible. "The English language," he contended, "could not be spelt because there is no English alphabet. We make shift with a Latin alphabet which has only five vowels..... Our attempts to make a foreign alphabet of 24 letters do the work of 42 are pitiable." Apart from the fact that Mr. Shaw's arithmetic seems to be a little at fault, his general argument seems to be that if the English alphabet contained some sixteen more letters, words could be spelled much shorter, with a considerable saving of time and money.

Apparently all that Mr. Shaw is after is no more than a revival of the much debated "Nu Speling" with a greatly extended alphabet, making the written language indicative throughout of the way it should be pronounced—in other words a purely phonetical method. Anyone who has read the Paston or the Verney letters, which clearly show that in the days of the writers the spelling of English was a matter of purely individual concern in which fancied phonetics played a great part, will wonder that any sense whatever was ultimately made of the rendition in writing of spoken English. The impression is that, like Topsy, it "jest growed." That perhaps is its chief source of delight. Some people even today are so much in love with irregular spelling that they prefer to read Shakespeare and Milton as they wrote it, and not in the language to which their works have now been reduced.

For them modern spelling, even with its irregularities is much too cold and scientific; they prefer and treasure the misspellings of Keats and Jane Austen. But whatever new characters Mr. Shaw would add to the alphabet, the fact still remains that, written or printed phonetically, English would be an ugly language to the eye. The sculptor who gave Mr. Shaw the title for one of his most charming plays would certainly never have been inspired sufficiently to wrest his beautiful Galatea from the cold marble, if his name had been spelled "Pigmalion." Why, the word in such a form reeks of the sty rather than the studio. That does not seem to weigh much with Mr. Shaw who apparently considers that a new spelling would be just as beneficial as Summer Time. "It took four years war," he writes, "to knock summer time into us. How many wars will it take to call our attention to the fact that there are shorter ways of spelling enuf than e-n-o-u-g-h?" If the war ever succeeded in doing such a thing the peace would indeed be a hideous one.

Mr. Robert Lynd in an essay upon the subject contends that spelling ought, like virtue, to be a little difficult. He points out that Yeats once wrote of "the fascination of what's difficult" and then refers to the fascination of our first struggles with the English language on the printed page. Mr. Lynd has apparently forgotten his childhood. If he did not learn his spelling with tears and tribulation, if indeed he took a childish delight in the difficulties found in wrestling with whether the "i" came before the "e," all that can possibly be said about him is that he must have been a singularly strange child, and probably, like the small boy in "The Whip" who was continually pleading to be taken to the Chamber of 'Orrors in Madame Tussaud's, somewhat "narsty." Reforms, it is well recognized, will have to be made when the war has been satisfactorily cleaned up, but there must be no tampering with the English language. Its esoterics must be maintained lest the enemy abandon their own clumsy tongue and collar English as their own.

An Anniversary

Yesterday seven hundred and twenty-six years ago King John gave one of his usual displays of temper. He had just signed Magna Carta, and the first step towards British freedom had thus been made. Then through the centuries the struggle for liberty of the individual was continued with varying results, until the ideals of democracy were attained, and the British form of Government established for other nations to copy. It has been rightly said that the story of the British has been one of slow, continual revolution, and that while other nations were shaken periodically by terrific convulsions the British were able to reach their objectives with far less blood-letting. For that probably the national genius for compromise was largely responsible, the Civil War being the only principal exception to the rule. Today Britain, her Empire and her Allies are struggling in a worldwide revolution which has been forced upon them. Their conflict is with forces which would reduce the world to a state much worse than when Magna Carta formed the first success in the fight upwards from the misery and degradation of the Dark Ages. Hitler it is reported has his fits of temper,—not the only similarity between the two men, for John was also a cunning schemer and a man of dishonour, —and the forces arrayed against him are preparing for the day when he will have to admit defeat, as John eventually had. As Magna Carta opened the way for a better world, so will Allied victory in this war. There can be no going back to the old ways, but the establishment of a new moral order, in which the rule of law will be revived, and security amongst nations which will permit them to work out their destinies unmenaced by the threats of evil men. The way may be long and hard but the benefits to be won are well worth the sacrifices. That the people of the Empire fully realize as do those other nationals, whose governments though for the moment dispossessed are continuing the fight, and when it ends a new Magna Carta will be written, not for Britons alone, but for the whole world.

The Market Garden Fair

As will have been observed from previous press notices, a small group of British ladies, headed by Lady Maze, have organized a Garden Fair for the purpose of augmenting the War Funds. It was orginally proposed, and extensive plans were made, to hold the Fair in the grounds of Mr. Harry Morriss's house, kindly lent for the purpose. At the eleventh hour, and after a great deal of detailed arrangements had already been completed, unforeseen circumstances arose which rendered it necessary to change the location of the Fair, and it is now intended, by the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim, to hold it in their garden, 402 Avenue Haig. The sudden alteration of plans has thrown an enormous amount of extra work on the shoulders of the Committee, who were thus compelled to reorganize their arrangements at short notice. The date of the Fair, however, will not be altered, and it is fixed for Wednesday, June 18. An attractive programme is being arranged and it is trusted that the public will come forward and support this deserving project which is being elaborated for such a worthy cause.

STRAY NOTES

Nat Gubbins, one of our greatest modern philosophers, recently wrote a letter to his stomach ... and thus inspired the following correspondence.

Dear Heart, 7.30 P.M.

This may sound like the beginning of a love letter, but if you think it is you are greatly mistaken. I am fed up with you and must warn you that I cannot stand for your recent behaviour: just because I walk ten miles in the sun why do you start rocking the boat? Only a few years ago you and I could do thirty miles a day and then (as the old trainer used to say) "would'n't blow a pinch of snuff orf a threepenny bit, Sir." Now you bring me home looking like a land crab suffering from the staggers. If this kind of thing goes on, you and I must part.

Your body.

Dear Body, 7.40 P.M.

I have served you to the best of my ability for nearly 58 years, and if you think you can dismiss me without notice I must refer you to my solicitors—R. Teries & Co.—and I am afraid you will find them rather hard.

Your Heart.

Dear Heart, 7.45 P.M.

Yours received: and if I had not just had a couple of spots to sooth me I would be flaming mad. Who do you think you are? Not only do you let me down like this, but you must go bleating to the doctors about it: with the result that they cut down my drinks and smokes and feed me on boiled fish, spinach and tripe: and then you come butting in to give me a kick in the pants (or where-ever it is you live). Why can't you mind your own sanguinary business?

Your body.

Dear Body, 8 P.M.

It is the privilege of an old servant to remind you, Sir, that you should not lose your temper: it is very bad for your blood pressure: I can only say that I regret this slight rupture in our cordial relations. And, speaking of cordials, I would remind you, Sir, that I am in no way responsible for your thirst.

Your Heart.

Dear Heart, 8.15 P.M.

That last crack of yours was a dirty one ... this correspondence is now closed ... incidentally the gong has just gone.—E.S.W.

WAR'S INCENDIARY BOMBS

On war's new civilian front, the incendiary bomb has re-instated fire, in eclipse since the invention of gunpowder, as a potent weapon of siege and assault. According to Dr. J. Enrique Zanetti of Columbia University, who provided a demonstration for "Life," the *Luftwaffe* missed its chance to set all London afire by incendiary bombs before British fire defences were properly organized.

Like other weapons of the present war, incendiary bombs were first tested in World War 1. It was then established that the magnesium-thermite bomb is most effective. Ingredients are three common and useful metals, iron, aluminium and magnesium. Iron oxide and aluminium mixed in a granulated powder make thermite, which fills the magnesium casing of bomb. Set off by a flash of priming powder, both thermite and casing combust in an intense flame that burns through metal and cannot be smothered or put out by water or chemical extinguishers.

Small thermite bombs sown by thousands at random are well adapted to German style of indiscriminate bombing. But the Germans failed to achieve the ultimate in incendiary bombing, the merging of many fires into a general conflagration. By now, the fire defence of the British cities insures that no such conflagration will get started. Incendiary bombs, nonetheless, remain a potent weapon for harassment and help guide high explosives to their objectives.

Because magnesium is itself an incendiary, it collaborates with thermite powder to make the most efficient possible incendiary bomb. The two materials complement one another to defeat the two chief methods of fire-fighting. Thermite flames cannot be killed by smothering, while magnesium burns readily in standard chemical extinguisher and even sets water itself on fire. With big asbestos "snuffers," however, the flames can be restricted until they burn themselves out. British scientists more recently have developed a chemical-sand extinguisher which blankets the burning bomb with oxygen-excluding slag.

Random Distribution Effective

Effective incendiary bombing calls for random distribution of 14-in. 2-lb. bombs. In a city like London, in which the ratio of buildings to open space is one to four, not more than 20 per cent. of the bombs, dropped ten or twenty at a time in "Molotov breadbaskets," can be expected to take effect. Chance duds and well-organized defence reduce the percentage further, so that not more than one in twenty bombs is likely to start a really troublesome fire.

Most spectacular British contribution to incendiary warfare were the "calling cards" dropped by British bombers over German farmlands last autumn. These were discs of absorbent paper, impregnated with a solution of phosphorus and dampened with water. Harmless as long as it is kept moist, the phosphorus bursts into flame as soon as the water has evaporated. Scattered far and wide in the open country, "calling cards" offer a potent and hard-to-control weapon against the enemy's crop and forest resources. Printed with intriguing messages, they may burn curious citizens and even be carried innocently into houses, setting them afire.

An important element in incendiary bombing is variation of materials for purpose of confusing defenders. As demonstrated by Germans in attacks on London, this calls for the occasional use of less effective oil bombs, which require different extinguishing techniques. Blunt-nosed incendiary bombs, dropped from altitudes above 5,000 ft., strike at speeds of about 380 ft. per sec. They do not usually penetrate below attic floors and thus start most of their fires on roofs or in upper stories. Still to be exploited is a wide variety of incendiary chemicals which may come into use with increased demand for aluminium and magnesium in their more constructive functions.

IN PARENTHESIS

Sounds Irish

On his way to work, he stopped and turned against the wind to light his pipe. He walked on, and soon, somewhat to his surprise, found he was home again.

"My!" he exclaimed, knocking out his pipe, "that was the quickest shift I ever put in!"

* * *

Was Her Face Red!

Punctuation is a bugbear in the English language, as witness the story of the young minister who, at the church social, shyly and hurriedly announced:

"Miss B—, our young and talented soprano, will now sing, "Tuck Me In My Little Wooden Bed," accompanied by the organist."

* * *

Classroom Gems

Chivalry is the attitude of a man towards strange women.

Diagrams are delicate things just below the ribs and above the stomach.

Holland is a low-lying country and is damned all round.

Moses was hidden in the bulrushes so that his first-born should not be discovered.

* * *

Hurts More

"And now, Mrs. Soandso," said counsel, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury whether your husband was in the habit of striking you with impunity."

"With what, sir?"

"With impunity."

"He was, Sir, now and then; but he struck me oftener with his fist."

* * *

To Be Exact

Little Betty had just arrived for her first day at school, and her name was being entered in the register.

"Have you any brothers or sisters, dear?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, miss," replied Betty.

"Then are you the eldest of the family, Betty?"

Betty laughed. "Oh, no, miss, daddy and mummy are both older than me."

* * *

Account Paid

A West of England furnishing firm whose premises were destroyed by enemy action, circularized their suppliers for copies of outstanding accounts against the firm.

From one, a small firm of handcraft workers, came the following reply, which the firm is to frame:

"I am indeed sorry you have been a victim of senseless destruction.

"Without wishing in any way to be charitable, I am sending you an invoice receipted to the amount of my account.

"I feel that, as Englishmen, we should, as far as we are able, help to shoulder each other's misfortunes, and I desire you to consider the account paid."

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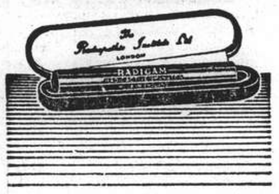

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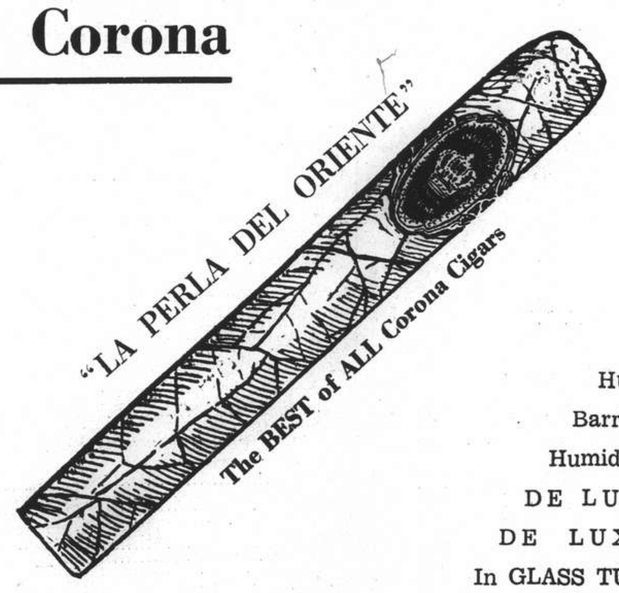

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Swanson Wins Pitching Duel To Give H.Q. Clean Victory

THE second game in the City Baseball League was played off yesterday at the Race Course when the First Battalion tangled with the Headquarters Orphans in a game that turned out to be a pitchers' duel between Swanson of the Headquarters and Laffoon of the First Battalion which ended in favour of the Headquarters hurler as he held his opponents down to three hits throughout the encounter while his opposing pitcher allowed eight hits which were well bunched to give Headquarters victory by the score of 5-2.

Both pitchers managed to get ten strike-outs to their credit in a game that was close from start to finish and it wasn't until the last inning that anyone could pick the winning team. Two runs in the final canto sewed up the game for Headquarters.

Swanson Ties Them Up

Swanson was all that he was reported to be as he had the opposing batsmen all tied up, allowing them only three hits and fanning ten. His deliveries were hard to solve as he kept on changing pace. He was in fine fettle and his curves were breaking right leaving many of the batters in a sort of a daze when the umpire called him out via the strike-out route.

Headquarters started the ball rolling in the second inning when Shaull, first sacker for the Orphans, hit through second base. Miller sacrificed him to second, Hicks was out via the strike-out route and Provencher came through with a hit over first base to bring Shaull in with the first run of the game.

Headquarters added another marker in the fourth when Shaull came though with his second hit of the game and when Miller hit a slow grounder to Laffoon, the hurler threw to first to catch Hicks. McMillian, first basemen of the First Battalion, threw to second and Dodd caught the ball without tagging the runner. Third base umpire Allender called the runner out and a controversy broke out when Headquarters coach Ruge asked the umpire in chief to countermand the decision. He refused to do so and the game continued, Headquarters having the intention to protest the game should they lose because of this decision.

First Batt. Cut Lead

Hicks, next batter up, was hit by a pitched ball and Provencher came through with a long hit to centrefield which was dropped by Kelner and Hicks dashed all the way round the bases coming home on the throw in while Provencher stopped at third.

First Battalion cut the lead in their half of the fourth inning. Dodd was out, Miller to Shaull. Horvath hits a hard one straight at Swanson who fields it and throws wild to first base, the ball passing Shaull and Horvath was perched at third when the ball was returned to the pitcher. Robinson flied out to Miller making it two out. Mudry then came through with a hit which went through the legs of the Headquarters hurler and Horvath scored the first point for the First Battalion. Mudry took third when McMillian's slow grounder was fumbled by Provencher and it looked like Swanson was in for a tough time but Kopacz hit a pop fly to Middleton to end the inning with the score 2-1 in favour of Headquarters.

Both Tally in Eighth

There was no more scoring till the 8th inning when both teams tallied once each. Headquarters, in their half of the 8th, scored through Shaull. Silk, first batter up flied out. Shaull, walked and stole second. Miller flied out to left field and Ruge, who pinch hit for Hicks, hit a Texas Leaguer over third base to bring in Shaull. Provencher then struck out to end the inning.

Headquarters then came back with a run in their half of the eighth. Penick, batting for Long was hit by a pitched ball. He stole second. Laffoon was out when he hit to the left field and Klusendorf, batting for Dodd hit a two bagger bringing in Penick. Swanson then settled down and assisted in putting out Horvath and wound up by retiring the side by striking out Robinson.

Orphans Sew Up Game

The Orphans then sewed up the game by scoring twice in the first of the ninth. Swanson hit a hard one at Klusendorf who could do no better than deflect the ball. Middleton was out, Laffoon to McMillian, Swanson taking second on the play. Swanson then went to third when McKinzie hit a slow one to the pitcher who put him out at first. With two out and Swanson on third, Terrell picked out a good one and sent it over the centerfielder's head for three bases bringing in Swanson and came in himself when Mudry fumbled a slow grounder by Silk. Laffoon retired the side by fanning Shaull.

The First Battalion was put out in one, two, three order as Mudry was out when Provencher caught his foul fly and Swanson then cut loose with his curves and change of pace to fan the next two batters.

Headquarters

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Middleton, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
McKinzie, 3b.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Terrell, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Silk, cf.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Shaull, 1b.	4	2	3	8	0	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Hicks, rf.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Jarovic, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provencher, c.	4	0	1	10	1	1
Swanson, p.	4	1	1	0	1	1
Ruge*	1	0	1	0	0	0
	37	5	8	27	6	2

*—Batted for Hicks.

First Battalion

Dodd, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	1
Klusendorf, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Horvath, c.	4	0	1	9	1	0
Robinson, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Mudry, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
McMillian, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1	0
Kopacz, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kelner, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Long, lf.	1	0	0	3	0	0
Pinick, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Laffoon, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
	31	2	3	27	11	3

Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Headquarters	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—5
First Battalion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Summary: Earned Runs-Headquarters 3, First Battalion 1. Three base hit-Terrell. Two Base Hit-Klusendorf. Hit by Pitcher-Middleton, Hicks by Laffoon; Long, Pinick by Swanson. Bases on balls—Middleton, Shaull. Double Play—Laffoon to McMillain to Dodd. Struck out by Laffoon 10, by Swanson 10. Stolen bases—Shaull 2, Long, Pinick, Klusendorf. Umpire: White, Marshall and Allender. Time of game: 1 hour 55 minutes.

Recs Beat Signals By Clear Margin

In a friendly encounter on the Recs' ground yesterday afternoon a Recs' XI defeated a side drawn from the Signals Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, by the overwhelming margin of 117 runs in a match that was always full of excitement and plenty of quick runscoring. The winners, batting first, knocked up 244 for the loss of eight wickets, declared, and then retired the visitors for 127.

Although on the losing side, Karanjia proved to be the highest scorer of the day. He opened the innings first for the Signals and was not retired until he had scored 62 out of 91 made during his tenure of the crease. His main shots comprised eight hits to the tapes. For the winners Andersen played a fine knock, scoring 53, which included six fours, before he voluntarily retired. The Recs' batting was uniformly good, only one player failing to reach double figures. Of no less than fifteen bowlers tried during the afternoon Boisseree, again for the winners, was a shining example to his team. He bowled four overs, two of which were maidens and claimed four victims in quick order for a paltry five runs.

Recs Get Off to Fine Start

The Recs got off to a fine start, 76 being put on for the opening partnership between Andersen and Katempoloulos, the former finally being bowled by Madar for a well played 32. Although Quincey failed, runs still came at a steady rate and the century was hoisted for the loss of four wickets. Anderson left at 146 after scoring 53 in a good innings while the latter batsmen hit out in the style, fours and sixes coming at most frequent intervals, playing being definitely of the lively variety.

Brodd's 4, 4, 1, 6, 4 in the closing seconds of the innings which was declared closed at 244 for the loss of eight wickets, provided a fine finish to a generally entertaining and well balanced innings. No less than nine attackers tried their luck during this innings with the wily Pat Madar claiming the best figures with three wickets at a cost of 18 each.

A Sad Contrast

Apart from the efforts of Karanjia, Madar and Read the Signals innings was featured by the regular falling of wickets. In contrast to the Recs' innings no less than eight of the visitors failed to reach double figures while three of them failed to open their account.

The innings was overshadowed by Karanjia's gallant knock. He scored freely throughout his effort and was always attacking the bowling. He was fifth out at 91 for a fine 62. Only Madar of the remaining batsmen could do anything with the bowling and though he tried hard to keep his various partners away from the bowlers the side was eventually all out for 127 with Madar undefeated with 32 to his credit.

Boisseree took all the bowling honours as mentioned higher with Brodd and Kidby sharing the remaining wickets.

A Recs' XI

J. R. Andersen, retired	53
T. Katemopoulos, b. Madar	32
W. Quincey, b. Madar	2
R. T. Manley, b. Read	13
T. Allan, run out	19
E. J. Kidby, c. Murray, b. Symons	28
D. F. Harris, c. Murray, b. Madar	23
M. U. Mohideen, did not bat	—
A. A. Kliene, c. Murray, b. Johnston	21
E. Brodd, not out	19
A. Boisseree, not out	10
Extras	34
Total (for eight wkts. decl.)	244

Fall of Wickets:—1-78 Katemopoulos 2-80 Quincey, 3-91 Manley, 4-91 Allan, 5-146 Andersen, 6-194 Harris, 7-210 Kidby, 8-230 Kliene.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Read	12	0	67	1
Symons	5	0	23	1
Karanjia	10	0	54	3
Hale	4	0	15	0
Smith	2	0	23	0
Graham	3	0	21	0
Parrott	1	0	13	0
Johnston	1	0	10	1

Signals Co., S.V.C.

S. P. Karanjia, b. Boisseree	62
R. C. Murray, b. Brodd	1
A. L. Symons, c. Manley, b. Brodd	6
H. Graham, st. Quincey, b. Brodd	0
G. J. Read, b. Boisseree	14
P. Madar, not out	32
F. C. Hale, b. Boisseree	2
W. H. Parrott, b. Boisseree	0
B. O. Smith, run out	1
M. J. Johnston, b. Kidby	0
W. Nayman, b. Kidby	3
Extras	4
Total	127

Fall of Wickets:—1-14 Murray, 2-39 Symons, 3-39 Graham, 4-80 Read, 5-91 Karanjia, 6-99 Hale, 7-99 Parrott, 8-125 Smith, 9-127 Johnston, 10-127 Nayman.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Manley	5	0	34	0
Brodd	6	0	35	3
Mohideen	3	0	19	0
Boisseree	4	2	5	4
Harris	3	0	14	0
Kidby	3	0	16	2

Scottish Soccer Results

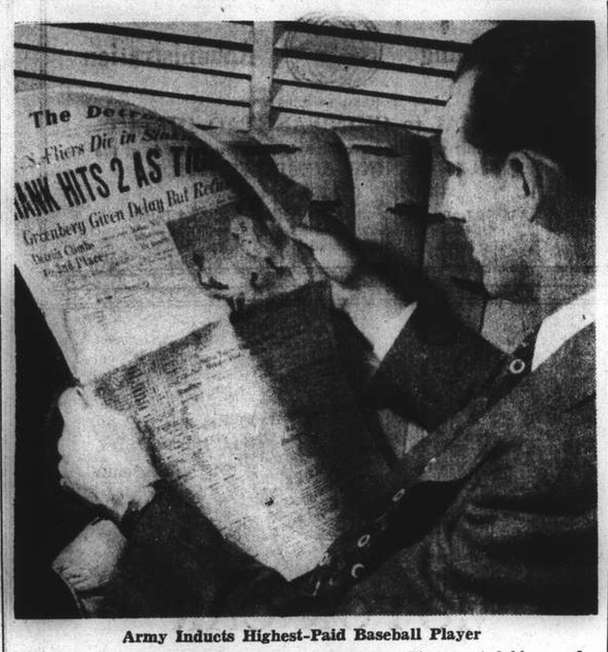
London, June 15.

Following are the results of soccer matches played yesterday:—

SCOTTISH SUMMER CUP

Albion Rovers 1, Third Lanark 4
Clyde 3, Greenock Morton 1
Dumbarton 3, Motherwell 0
Glasgow Rangers 3, Falkirk 1
Hamilton Acads. 4, Airdrieonians 2
Hibernian 0, Celtic 1
Queen's Park 3, Heart of Midlothian 1
St. Mirren 3, Partick Thistle 1.

—Reuter.



Army Inducts Highest-Paid Baseball Player

One week early last month, Hank Greenberg, Tiger out-fielder and baseball's highest-paid player, came to bat in the second inning against the Yankees and hit his first home run of the season. In the third inning he hit another. Next morning at 6.30, along with some 300 other draftees, he reported to an induction centre in Detroit, took the oath of allegiance and became a buck private. Pictured above he gravely studies the Detroit newspapers which gave great play to every phase of his draft situation. Reporters tagged after him in the street, routed him out of bed at night. Greenberg endured everything without losing his temper.

American Co. Win S.V.C. Shoot; Berglof Just Misses Possible

AFTER a lapse of four years, the sharpshooters of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were seen in action once again when the "Best Ten" Competition was staged at the Hongkew Rifle Range yesterday and resulted in a handsome triumph for the American Company who aggregated an excellent team total of 735 points to overcome the opposition supplied by 13 other S.V.C. units. Their nearest rivals were the Philippine Company, who occupied second place with a final aggregate of 728, seven points behind the leaders. The rest of the field was somewhat behind but the Portuguese Company and the Armoured Car Company did well to fill third place with an identical score of 693.

It was not since the start of the hostilities in Shanghai in 1937 that the Rifle Range was the scene of such keen competition as that which was displayed yesterday. No less than 140 riflemen took part in the shoot, each of them ranked among the "best ten" of their respective units.

Berglof First Misses Possible

Leading the American Company to victory was Pfc. R. G. Berglof who spattered the target for a scintillating score of 94—just one point of the possible. He captured the grand aggregate honours of the competition by a handy margin of nine points.

The next highest individual total of the day fell to Sgt. L. A. Mottu, of the Scandinavian Company, who did exceptionally well to run up a tally of 87 points, obtaining his score with a British rifle.

Other leading efforts were made Capt. Gambling ("A" Company) who ran up a total of 86 points and Cpl. J. Maher (American Company) who recorded a score of 85.

Juniors Give Fine Support

Though it was the ace marksmen of the American Company that paved the way to this company's victory, their impressive showing was only made possible through their junior riflemen rendering superb support. This unit was not conceded as much chance to carry off major honours as the "A" Company, who, with no less than 14 qualified marksmen in their ranks, stood out as firm favourites to emerge victorious. The American Company's win is even more creditable in view of the fact that they had qualified five men as marksmen.

The conditions of the shoot was as follows:—

200 yds. Application—5 rounds.
200 yds. Snapshooting—5 rounds.
300 yds. Application—5 rounds.
300 yds. Rapid Fire—10 rounds.
H.P.S.: 95 points.

Pfc. Berglof came within an ace of registering a possible as he negotiated the first three practices without dropping a single point. In the last practice, however, Berglof conceded his only point of the competition when he scored nine bulls—and one inner. It was also in this practice that Sgt. M. A. Kuhn, another top-ranking marksman of the American Company, found his greatest difficulty; he scored one bull and nine inners in the rapid and finished up with a score of 84 for third place on the American Company team.

Detailed results follow:—

Grand Aggregate

AMERICAN RIFLE

Pfc. R. G. Berglof (American Coy.)	94
Cpl. J. Maher (American Coy.)	85

BRITISH RIFLE

Sgt. L. A. Mottu (Scandinavian Coy.)	87
Capt. Gambling ("A" Coy.)	86

"Best Ten" Competition

1. AMERICAN COMPANY

Pfc. R. G. Berglof	94
Cpl. J. Maher	85
Sgt. M. A. Kuhn	84
Sgt. R. Archer	72
Lt. J. Langley	71
Sgt. J. J. Surel	70
Sgt. C. Bell	67
Cpl. V. Philipovitch	66
Pte. V. Korniloff	63
Pte. J. D. Mackenzie	63
Total	735

2. PHILIPPINE COMPANY

Cpl. Tagle	81
2/Lt. Jocquio	79
Pte. Souza	76
Lt. Templo	75
2/Lt. Orden	74
Capt. Cellis	72
Pte. Orden	72
Pte. Barclay	71
Sgt. Teodora	67
Pte. Jacobi	61
Total	728

3. Portuguese Coy.	693
Armoured Car Coy.	693
5. American Troop	691
6. Russian Coy.	687
7. "A" Coy.	668
8. American M.G. Coy.	656
9. Jewish Coy.	652
10. "B" Coy.	640
11. Scandinavian Coy.	613
12. Corps Headquarters	591
13. Shanghai Scottish	556
14. Light Horse	537

Knock-out Competition

Won by: Portuguese Coy.
Runners-Up: Armoured Car Coy.

Jackie Parks to Stage Come-Back

Jackie Parks, well-known local fighter who retired from an active ring career just on three years ago, announced last night at a formal dinner function given to Shanghai's Sports Editors and several Japanese fight promoters that he is on the come-back trail and will stage a welcome return to the cauliflower game in the near future.

Among those present were Mr. Hal P. Mills and Mr. Nick Nicolaef, who are sponsoring the next fight card set for Friday night. It was definitely agreed last night Jackie Parks would be formally introduced in the ring before the main event on Friday between "Knocker" Nakano and Paul Lojnikoff and would publicly challenge the winner.

New Boxing Association

In addition to resuming his activities in the squared circle Parks also stated that he is going in for promoting in a big way. With this idea in view he has formed a new group of fight moguls, who will officiate under the title of the Shanghai Boxing Association. Acting as adviser to the group will be Mr. Morita, a prominent figure in Japanese fight circles, together with Mr. Nakano and Mr. Lee and several other important Japanese officials.

Jackie Parks declared last night that the Shanghai Boxing Association would definitely hold its first fight card some time before July 20, the probable venue being the Canidrome. He added that the feature attraction of the programme would be the winner of the Nakano-Lojnikoff bout matched against one of the leading Japanese fighters, who would be specially imported from Tokyo for the occasion. He also hinted at the possibility of "Piston" Horiguchi or one of the Korean champions being induced to come to Shanghai to fight for the new boxing group.

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5	5	3	71.40	59.10
6	4	3	75.10	63.90
7	4	6	110.20	45.10
8	6	5	101.10	37.20
9	6	2	172.60	27.90
10	5	4	161.40	43.50
11	2	3	190.20	67.60
12	3	5	78.70	59. 20

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—
$5 Win Forecast Race No. 11 dog No. 2-3 Div. $190.20.
$2 Course Double Events Races 10/11 dog No. 5-2 Div. $67.60.

Dodgers Even Up With Cards; Yankees Win Sixth Straight

New York, June 14.

THE National League pennant chase reached a feverish pitch today as the Brooklyn Dodgers trounced the St. Louis Cardinals, 12 to 5, to move up to within less than two games of top spot in the senior circuit. The win made the Dodgers even-up in the current series with St. Louis as the Cardinals won yesterday, 1 to 0. The Dodgers came from behind, scoring all their runs in the last three innings.

Dolph Camilli, lanky Brooklyn first-sacker, led the assault in the wild sixth inning by blasting the pill out of the park with two mates aboard. In the eight, Hal Reese knocked out a double to drive in two runs and scored himself on a wild throw. Hal Reiser contributed a homer in the same inning.

The best hurling in the senior loop was turned in by Vern Olsen of the Chicago Cubs, who allowed the Philadelphia Phillies only two singles and a double for his 3 to 0 shut-out. A triple by third-baseman Stan Hack and a single by Dominic Dallessandro in the third inning scored what proved to be the winning margin.

At Pittsburgh, Vince DiMaggio and Al Lopez conspired against Boston to give Pittsburgh an 8 to 2 victory over the Braves. Vince connected for a homer with one aboard in the sixth, while Al also collected a circuit smash in the eighth inning with two mates on the bags.

The scheduled game between the New York Giants and the Reds at Cincinnati was called off on account of rain.

Yanks Trounce Bob Feller

"Marse Joe" McCarthy's New York Yankees gained a full game on the league-leading Cleveland Indians today when they blasted out a 4 to 1 decision over "Blazin' Bob" Feller, ace of the Tribesmen's pitching staff.

It was the sixth straight win for the Yankees, and brought them to within three games of the junior circuit's leadership. The defeat was the first that Feller has suffered this year at the hands of the Yankees, and was his third loss of the 1941 season.

The Yankees tallied first in the opening inning when Tommy Henrich poled out a four-bagger. They added another in the third inning which was enough to win the tilt, but sent two runs prancing across the platter in the fifth to ice the game.

Robert "Red" Rolfe started the inning out with a safety, after which Henrich was given a free pass to first and Rolfe advanced to second. Feller cut loose with a wild pitch, advancing both Rolfe and Henrich. Charlie Keller connected with the next offering, collecting a sharp single, and both Rolfe and Henrich crossed the platter with runs.

Atley Donald went the route for the Yankees, yielding but three hits while Feller and Harry Eisenstat, who replaced him in the eighth, gave up six safeties to the Yankees.

The Chicago White Sox moved up to within .004 percentage points of the third-place Boston Red Sox when the "Windy City" club pounded out a 5 to 2 decision over the Boston club.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	3	0
New York	4	6	0
Batteries: Feller, Eisenstat and Hemsley; Donald and Dickey.			
Chicago	5	10	0
Boston	2	10	1
Batteries: Smith and Tresh; Harris, Fleming and Pytlak.			
St. Louis	7	12	1
Philadelphia	2	7	2
Batteries: Auker and Ferrell; Hadley, Potter, Charles and Hayes, Wagner.			
Detroit-Washington postponed because of rain.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	0	3	0
Chicago	3	5	0
Batteries: Blanton, Crouch, Hoerst, Pearson and Warren, Livingston; Olsen and McCullough.			
Boston	2	7	0
Pittsburgh	8	9	0
Batteries: Salvo and Berres, Masi Butcher and Lopez.			
Cincinnati-Brooklyn postponed because of rain.			
Brooklyn	12	17	2
St. Louis	5	12	1
Batteries: Hamlin, Tamulis and Franks, Owens; Gumbert, Shoun, Nahem, Hutchinson and Mancuso.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	36	21	.632
New York	31	22	.585
Boston	27	22	.551
Chicago	29	24	.547
Detroit	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	25	29	.463
St. Louis	18	33	.353
Washington	17	36	.321

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	33	17	.660
Brooklyn	35	18	.660
New York	26	25	.510
Cincinnati	27	26	.509
Chicago	25	27	.481
Pittsburgh	21	25	.457
Boston	17	32	.347
Philadelphia	16	35	.314

—United Press.

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ALICE FAYE
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"THAT NIGHT IN RIO" IN TECHNICOLOR
with
S. Z. SAKALL • J. CARROL NAISH • CURT BOIS
LEONID KINSKEY
Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS
HIT SONGS: "TI, TI, TI, I?" "CHICA, CHICA, BOOM, CHIC" "BOA NOITE" "THEY MET IN RIO" "THE RAUMBA IS IN CONFERENCE"
Associate Producer Fred Kohlmar • Screen Play by George Seaton, Bess Meredyth and Hal Long • Additional Dialogue by Samuel Hoffenstein • Based on a play by Rudolph Lothar and Hans Adler • Adapted by Jessie Ernst • A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
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Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Golden Age; 2, Nagasaki.
1 length.—Time, 18.50.
Win, $14.10. Forecast 4-6 Div. $47.80.
Place, 1st $7.90; 2nd $15.40.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Coy Nick; 2, Bending Jean.
1 length.—Time, 17.83.
Win, $10.50. Forecast 3-4 Div. $40.80.
Place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $10.30.
Double Event 1/2 4-3 Div. $13.30.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Common Cause; 2, Tien Ma Shan.
13 lengths.—Time, 26.54.
Win, $15.20. Forecast 5-3 Div. $63.30.
Place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $10.30.
Double Event 2/3 3-5 Div. $18.70.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Celtic Clan; 2, Common Class.
4 lengths.—Time, 26.02.
Win, $28.60. Forecast 5-4 Div. $88.60.
Place, 1st $13.90; 2nd $10.70.
Double Event 3/4 5-5 Div. $41.70.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Paddy Blue; 2, High Collar.
Short head.—Time, 30.55.
Win, $33.90. Forecast 5-3 Div. $71.40.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $8.50.
Double Event 4/5 5-5 Div. $59.10.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Beaconsfield; 2, Go Smiling.
½ length.—Time, 30.40.
Win, $28.30. Forecast 4-3 Div. $75.10.
Place, 1st $9.50; 2nd $7.80.
Double Event 5/6 5-4 Div. $63.90.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Great Rascal; 2, Glenmore Lass.
½ length.—Time, 29.72.
Win, $20.70. Forecast 4-6 Div. $110.20.
Place, 1st $10.80; 2nd $11.
Double Event 6/7 4-4 Div. $45.10.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Captain Charming; 2, City Brat.
6 lengths.—Time, 29.69.
Win, $16.10. Forecast 6-5 Div. $101.10
Place, 1st $9.10; 2nd $18.
Double Event 7/8 4-6 Div. $37.20.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Radiant Scene; 2, Tinker.
4½ lengths.—Time, 29.62.
Win, $21.90. Forecast 6-2 Div. $172.60.
Place, 1st $18.50; 2nd $23.60.
Double Event 8/9 6-6 Div. $27.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Scotch Broth; 2, Cabotin.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.94.
Win, $31.90. Forecast 5-4 Div. $161.40.
Place, 1st $14; 2nd $10.80.
Double Event 9/10 5-5 Div. $43.50.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Colonel Jonah; 2, Sea Scape.
1 length.—Time, 29.55.
Win, $25.60. Forecast 2-3 Div. $190.20.
Place, 1st $15.60 2nd $22.10.
Double Event 10/11 5-2 Div. $67.60.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Yeoman Craft; 2, Alton Arab.
2½ lengths.—Time, 29.26.
Win, $26. Forecast 3-5 Div. $78.70.
Place, 1st $14; 2nd $8.80.
Double Event 11/12 2-3 Div. $39.20.

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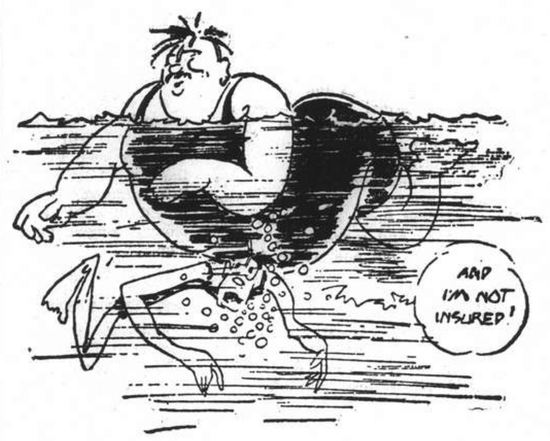

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Empire War Effort and Air Force Is Theme of Radio Talk

THE R.A.F. has assumed an unquestionable superiority over the Germans in night flying and while the Nazis had a big start in aircraft production Britain today is producing as many if not more planes of a higher standard. R.A.F. crews have demonstrated considerable superiority over the enemy in precision bombing at night and in attacking and intercepting enemy raiders, the British are several leaps ahead of the Germans. These facts were emphasized by Mr. William Howard in a radio broadcast over station XCDN on Saturday on the "Air Force and the Empire War Effort." The talk follows:

One of the most striking differences between present day warfare and the type of warfare with which people were familiar from the experiences of twenty to twenty-five years ago is the development in size, range and scope of attacking power, of a modern Air Force.

A few years ago, for instance, the notion would have been ridiculed that any hostile force could descend, say on Cyprus, whilst the British Mediterranean Fleet controlled the Seas.

The events of this War to date have shown that the greatest attention must be paid to the potentialities of air-borne troops, especially for the seizure of Islands. The cause of Crete is a case in point though this can hardly be taken as typical since it had not been possible to prepare for the full defence of that Island for the reasons which were so lucidly and carefully explained by Mr. Winston Churchill in the recent debate in the House of Commons, and which included other reasons than the number of Aircraft available.

The King-Hall Newsletter Service has brought these points to the attention of their readers and has recommended them to study the detailed report about the capture by German parachutists of the Bridge of Corinth where they were said to have used a new technique of low level landing by which the parachutes were opened by an explosive or spring device.

Technique of Air Transportation

The development by the Germans of this technique of air transportation of troops, a technique first developed by the Russians several years before the war, should be borne in mind when considering the security of another Island—Great Britain. If an invasion of that country were attempted it would be likely to be an extremely sudden affair which might mean literally passing from a state of non-invasion into one of widespread invasion in thirty minutes.

After pointing out the dangers and the possibilities of what an Island invasion attack means the News-Letter Service goes on to strike a reassuring note and lest the isolated successes of the Luftwaffe in the Mediterranean area should turn Nazi heads or should act as a depressing influence on the friends of Democracy, I now propose to detail some facts about the British War Effort in this respect which will help to keep a proper perspective. The War in the Air affords the following examples:—

While Germany enjoyed several years' start in aircraft production, Britain alone is today producing as many, and possibly more, aeroplanes than Germany. The quality of modern aircraft is largely a matter of speed, manoeuvrability, armament and defensive armour, and in all these respects the general standard of British 'planes is better than that of the Luftwaffe. Two other factors have become increasingly important; first, the bomb load capacity, and here again the new British 'planes, such as the Sterling, are at least the equal of any German 'plane which has yet made its appearance. Secondly, there is the question of the performance of fighters and bombers at high altitudes. This is a factor which is likely to become increasingly important as the war in the air continues, and in this field our American friends have done more experimental work than anyone else. In ever-increasing numbers American aeroplanes—and they include some of the best in the world—are becoming available to the R.A.F.

Superiority is Precision Bombing

I do not profess to know whether Germany is turning out trained personnel at a faster rate than Britain, plus the Dominions and our Allies, but I have good reasons for saying that the general standard of training of the R.A.F. is higher than that of the Luftwaffe. For instance, R.A.F. air crews show a considerable superiority over the enemy in precision bombing by night. The average standard of navigation skill is higher in the R.A.F. and, unlike the Luftwaffe, R.A.F. bomber crews receive an all-round training. A German gunner, for example, may know little or nothing about navigation or piloting the 'plane in which he is flying. The British wireless operator or gunner is trained so as to be able, in an emergency, to take over the controls.

In the matter of detecting and intercepting enemy raiders, the British are six to eight months ahead of the Germans. This is especially important in view of the fact that the Nazis are still able, over a period of time, to send more raiders over Britain than we can send over Germany.

We are leading the enemy in the matter of night fighting. This superiority has been noteworthy in our operations over enemy aerodromes in N. France and Belgium. In addition to the actual destruction of machines, the psychological factor is especially important in this regard. It is well known what a disturbing effect fog and ground haze over their bases in Britain have upon our bombing crews, as they return in the early morning hours weary from their night's activities. It is not difficult, therefore, to judge the effect on the German pilot and crew of knowing that British fighters are hovering overhead when they are returning to their bases in France and Belgium.

More Widespread Damage

In this connection there is good reason to believe that the R.A.F. is now doing more damage than the official communiques suggest. It is within the realm of possibility that, provided we can maintain this superiority in night fighting as we increase the number of our aeroplanes taking part in these operations, we shall be able to force the enemy to operate from more distant basses. This, in turn, would increase his difficulties in sending large numbers of bombers over Britain and oblige him to increase his petrol load and reduce his bomb load.

There have been rumours, particularly in America, to the effect that we are losing large numbers of night fighters, and that enemy night fighters operating over our aerodromes are doing a great deal of damage to our aircraft. These reports are incorrect, and it is to be hoped that the Air Ministry may find it possible to reveal the facts.

Our system of A.R.P. and auxiliary services, among which fire fighting deserves a prominent place, are far from what they could and should be, but they are still ahead of similar German organizations, except in German munition plants, where special efforts have been made to bring these services to a high degree of efficiency.

Finally, our organisation for the disposal of unexploded bombs is also better than that of the enemy. Whilst the Nazis have officers to direct this work throughout Germany, bomb disposal squads are largely recruited from the internment camps. Internees are promised certain privileges, sometimes their freedom, for undertaking this work.

British propaganda on the successes and on the development of the Royal Air Force has been tinged with a reserve which is noteably absent from Nazi propaganda on the exploits of the Luftwaffe.

The fact that Britain alone has now reached parity at least with Germany in aircraft production is a tremendous achievement and may be of immediate and vital importance.

We do not and should not underestimate the attacking power of the Luftwaffe. But in considering this a proper realisation of the British War Effort in the creation of the new Air Force produces a comfortable reassurance.

June a Critical Month for Soviets Says Local Daily

Although Moscow has denied that Hitler may be trying to attack Soviet Russia, the latest gesture of Berlin may be interpreted as military pressure aiming at forcing Moscow to co-operate economically more than before, to save Hitler from his "eyebrow fire." But according to the editorial of the leading Chinese daily published in Shanghai, the "Shun Pao," Moscow's conciliation with Berlin has reached its "end" and further conciliation or co-operation means war and so June of 1941 has become the turning point in the relations between two countries.

After reviewing the economic situation in Europe at length, the writer says that what Mr. Churchill recently said—that Hitler would attack Russia for oil and food is by no means an alarmist statement for, since Germany cannot subdue Britain at present, she must "feed" the war by prolonging it. Although she has gained control of the continent, Germany is still not self-sufficient. While being unable to wrench the Near East and North Africa from Britain, she naturally goes to Moscow, the writer believes.

"Since June of last year when the armistice in France was signed, two ways have been open to Hitler: to defeat Britain in a blitzkrieg war or gradually to control the whole of continental Europe and to establish the 'new order' so as to be able to face a long war politically and economically. The first way maybe a difficult one, and so Hitler has been following the second way. Nearly a year has passed and Hitler has consquered east and south Europe, but still he is far away from the 'new order'."

Not Self-Sufficient

What worries Hitler now is that he is still not "economically" independent, especially in respect to oil and food, which fact has caused him to turn his attention to Soviet Russia, a big agricultural country which annually produces 28,000,000 tons of oil. Quoting figures from experts, the paper says that both Germany and Italy need about more than 20,000,000 tons of oil annually, but apart from the oil available in Germany and Rumania, Hitler still is short of about 1,000,000 tons. On the other hand, Moscow does not allow much oil to be exported. In 1939, only 600,000 tons of oil were exported. While being unable to take Iraq, the nearest way is Moscow for Hitler.

It is said that prior to the war France and the Low Countries depended on imported foodstuffs, but that the British blockade has now rendered it difficult. Agricultural products have been reduced by 40 per cent. The threat of starvation plus the slow progress of the Axis forces in the Near East and Africa have also forced Hitler to look for food in Soviet Russia.

Tokyo Cab-drivers to Be Rewarded for Economy

Tokyo, June 14.

Cab drivers getting the most mileage out of a gallon of gas will be given free vacations every year by the traffic section of the Metropolitan Police Board.

This is just another in the series of measures taken by the authorities to overcome the effects of the present gasoline shortage, and also to increase the efficiency of cab drivers.

The drivers winning free vacations will be sent to agrarian districts to help farmers in this work and improve their own health.—Havas Telemondial.

Australians Film N.E.I.

Batavia, June 15.

An Australian film company, Argosy Film, Ltd., in Sydney, has practically finished a film about the Netherlands East Indies, for which the N.E.I. authorities, including military and naval, gave all necessray co-operation.—Reuter.

Princess Elizabeth at the Piano

This informal picture of Princess Elizabeth, the heir-apparent to the British throne, was taken in her schoolroom, while she practised at the piano.

Local Volunteer Gains Promotion

A good account of the life of a local war volunteer in Malaya is embodied in letters received from a Shanghai lad who has secured promotion and risen to the rank of a sergeant. Extracts from the missives which follow reflect the camaraderie existing among the men in the service and their high spirits and excellent *moral*:

How the Pay Goes

April 6.

As you will probably have heard by now I am no longer with the Battalion, but am attached to a branch of the R.A.S.C. I was sent firstly to Penang for a week and then sent on to the above address. I like it very much here, and find the work interesting, "differently similar" to a civilian office, and have excellent superiors and co-workers. The promotion I have gained, and any subsequent ones that may come whilst I am here, are only valid for the period I work in this branch—that period should be the duration of the War till discharged unless anything unforeseen occurs. If, and as soon as I go back to my Battalion, the stripes come off.

The pay of a Lance Corporal is 9d. a day more than that of a private soldier (which is 2/6d. a day), but at present I hold the rank "Acting unpaid." The Army rate of exchange here is $8 (straits) to £1. We get a "Colonial Allowance of 20 cents (approx 5¾d.) per day paid by the Malayan Government. So at present I draw $7 per week, and that goes as far here as the same amount would go in Shanghai—a couple of visits to the Theatre, a few postage stamps, daily papers, sundry toilet and stationery expenses, the dhobie, and the pittance is gone.

Thank you for your congrats, about the Gilt Cross. The Medal was presented to me by Brigadier.... (i/c Administration) "somewhere in Malaya" on March 31. First he read out the text of the Certificate and handed that to me. Then he presented the medal. Then he read out the report which the Shanghai Association sent to our Scouts Headquarters in London, and with his congrats the show was over. Besides the Brigadier, two other officers and one N.C.O. were present as witnesses.

The Bunk

April 27.

During the week Part II orders came out, announcing my promotion to Acting (full) Corporal with pay, subsequent to that a further order came out to the effect that I get a War Time Proficiency pay as from April 12. We get that after six months' service. A few changes have taken place in the billets. Some blokes from our hut have been put in stone huts elsewhere. This caused a vacancy in a "bunk" which I promptly filled. A "bunk" is a room about the size of my bath room at home....It is furnished with a 4 ft. table and chair, a bed and a steel locker, plus a kit box, and is most comfortable.

I have spread out now and am pretty happy. I am going to get a wireless set on the "never-never" basis of $20 a month, total $90. Its a beauty of an Emerson 5 tube, and should round off things excellently. I am taking up study again in my new-found privacy, to help pass the time usefully."

Heard Shanghai

On Saturday last I went to the radio shop and concluded negotiations for my radio, and set it up in my bunk that afternoon, and in testing it, got some swell swing music; something I'd been wanting to hear for some time. After a few minutes of that came an announcement. "you have been listening to Station X..... (fade out)....from 445 Race Course Road in Shanghai, China. Golly, I was flummoxed and very thrilled. Later in the evening I heard Carrol Alcott and was ever so pleased. However, since then I haven't heard him again, (although I got the Station several times) because of the squealing that was jamming him out. Are they still playing that game in Shanghai?

Then a few days after I had to move out of my "bunk", in which I was very happy and comfortable, because a Senior Corporal had to have it. Anyway an order is an order, and I can't grumble, for I might be far worse off. So now I'm back in a barrack hut, which is rather crowded at the moment. In it is a chap with a peach of a radio set—8 tubes—and as his is on most of the time I give mine a rest.

To-morrow the staff of our little unit are going to the Big Chief's home "for a drink", and a sort of housewarming, I think it is. Jolly decent of him to ask us—he's really a decent chap. In consequence of this I won't have my usual Sunday morning for letter writing, but hope to get mail from Shanghai again soon."

Flash! A cable has just been received from the above Volunteer signed Sergeant.....

W.S.A.S.P. Inspected By Nanking Official

The progress made by the Western Shanghai Area Special Police Force during their first three months, was noted with satisfaction by Mr. Deng Tsu-yu, Vice-minister of the Police of the Nanking régime, and Mr. Zau Tse-chia, another delegate from the capital, when they inspected the guard of honour, the reserve unit of the force, and the premises for the first time since the inauguration of the new police force exactly three months ago.

The high visitors arrived at the police headquarters, at 57 Great Western Road, at about 10.30 a.m. and were greeted by Commissioner C. C. Pan. A guard of honour, composed of about thirty non-commissioned members of the force and under the command of an inspector, was then reviewed.

Mr. Deng, together with the officials of the police and several Japanese officers, including the Japanese adviser to the City Government Police, then proceeded to Mr. Pan's reception room where introductions were made. The premises of the headquarters were inspected, and the ceremony ended by the display given by the reserve unit of the police force.

Formosa Said Heart of Southward Drive

Tokyo, June 14.

Formosa is the heart of the southward drive and its activities must therefore be increased, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor of Formosa, declared at a luncheon in Osaka, attended by many Government officials and Navy officers.

He added that he had conferred with the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, on the Formosa question, and that he had pointed out the many problems connected with the industrialization of the island, the generation of electric power, the production of iron and steel, and the adjustment of transportation facilities.

He stressed that the Government had promised to grant substantial assistance.—Havas Telemondial.

King George Thanks Japanese Emperor

London, June 15.

King George yesterday cabled the Emperor of Japan, thanking him for the message of congratulation sent on the occasion of the King's birthday on June 12.—Domei.

Kidnappers Foiled By Victim's Ruse

With several kidnappers hot on his trail, an intended victim escaped capture on the pretext of going to the toilet and dashed into a house in Chapei, and was eventually rescued by an armed militiaman living in the next house, who arrested two of the pursuing kidnappers redhanded. Inquiries made with the Shanghai Furniture Company at 542 Peking Road yesterday revealed that their proprietor, Mr. Hsieh Deh-yung, the intended victim, had already returned home safely after more than ten days' of thrilling experience at the hands of his captors, followed by his dramatic escape and rescue.

Mr. Hsieh was kidnapped while riding in a private rickshaw to his Chapei factory on his daily business inspection on June 2. While going to the factory, which is in Soong Kung Yuen Road, from his home in Myburgh Road, Mr. Hsieh was waylaid near Tze Yuen Road, also in Chapei, by two armed kidnappers. He was dragged down from his rickshaw and forced into a waiting car bearing a Chinese licence. He was blindfolded and driven to the kidnappers' lair which was changed four times during his imprisonment.

The Fourth Move

On June 9, after the kidnappers had moved for the fourth time to a house in Lukachieh near Chung San Road, Mr. Hsieh was forced to write a letter to his family asking for ransom. Before the letter could bring a reply, he decided to escape. It was on Friday that Mr. Hsieh suggested to the kidnappers who guarded him that he should be allowed to go to the toilet. There was no toilet equipment in the flimsy structure and eventually he succeeded in persuading the kidnappers to allow him to leave the house accompanied by one of their number. The kidnappers thought that it was safe but as soon as Mr. Hsieh had left the kidnappers' lair he shouted for help, and made a dash for freedom.

The chase was soon joined by another kidnapper but when he realized that he was at a safe distance from the pursuing criminals, Mr. Hsieh dashed into a villager's house and shut himself inside. Then came the exciting moment. According to the story related to the Chinese police, an aged woman occupant of the house thought that Mr. Hsieh might be a robber since she saw that the men outside the door were trying to catch him. At this critical juncture, Mr. Hsieh explained in such a loud voice that a member of the Chapei Militia Corps who was having his breakfast in the next house was attracted to the scene. He covered the two kidnappers with his service pistol and sent for his comrades. The men were arrested and are facing the Nantao District Court.

Ailments Curable by Dr. Vidal's Treatment

Dr. Vidal effects his cures by means of light touches with small metallic rods inside the nasal mucous. These touches provoke the beneficial action of the "Grand Sympathique", which is the regulator of our health, and insures the proper functioning of all our organs.

Dr. Vidal has discovered that certain well-determined points of the nasal mucous correspond, through very fine ramifications, with certain organs. It is by touching these points, with two small metallic rods that without any pain to the patient and without any medicines, Dr. Vidal effects almost miraculous cures in a large number of ailments.

Sicknesses in which improvements or complete cures are obtained by Dr. Vidal are shown hereunder:—

1. Asthma, emphyseme, hay fever, chronic coryza, fitful coughs, chronic bronchitis.
2. Nervous troubles, insomnia, headaches, migraines, dizziness, tremors, exaggerated nervousness, heart palpitations, physical or cerebral fatigue, loss of memory, timidity, anxiety, neurasthenia, impotency, nervous attacks (epilepsy).
3. Digestive troubles, stomach aches, difficult digestion, drowsiness after meals, acidity and excess of gas, diarrhoea, constipation.
4. Troubles of the circulation of the blood. Irregular or painful periodical troubles, flushing, buzzing in the ears, blushing, change of life.
5. Rheumatical pains, Arthritis, neuritis, neuralgias (facial or sciatical), lumbago.
6. Physical or intellectual tardiness in the development of children, laziness, lack of attention, nervousness, physical debility, bedwetting.
7. Nervous attacks, epilepsy, hysteria, nervous fits, epileptiformic attacks.
8. Certain cases of paralysis (hemiplegy) or paralysis of one half of the body, infantile paralysis, Parkinson's sickness.

The treatment usually requires several sessions.

Dr. Vidal receives patients at the Cathay Hotel every day (except Saturday afternoons and Sundays) from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5 to 6 p.m. Residence, 602 Route Frelupt, telephone 70902. Dr. Vidal receives patients at his residence by appointment.—ADVT.

Artist's Exhibition in Foreign Y.M.C.A..

Mr. Chang Chung-jen, Laureate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Brussels, held an exhibition of his sculptures and paintings yesterday at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road. One of the most outstanding pictures is a large composite oil painting entitled: "Vous Nous Avez Aide". It was done at the request of the Radium Institue of Shanghai and shows first-aid being rendered to the Chinese wounded and sick. Through the window can be seen two flags flying, the Chinese and the Belgian.

There is a large selection of European landscapes, Chinese street scenes and Chinese characters in watercolours and some very remarkable composite pictures in oils, of refugees, which are pitifully realistic. Of particular interest are those paintings of Belgian scenes, for Mr. Chang has managed to capture the especial charm of the constant mist which veils the countryside, giving an almost æsthetic appearance to the trees and could effects and rivers. Mr. Chang does not confine himself to any particular theme or subject, but portrays portraitures, scenes of action, interiors of cathedals and still-life with the same naturalness and fine blending of colours. One Belgian scene, "Le Vent au Automne," gives a near-perfect impression of the wind blowing the clouds along, tearing the leaves from the branches and whipping the stream around into miniature whirlpools.

The sculptures, a chief attraction of the exhibition, include a number of busts of well-known personalities. One foot-high figure of a Belgian fisherwoman who is blind, is extraordinarily life-like. This work was done by the artist for an examination while he was a student in Brussels.

An interesting section is that of the work of some of the students of Mr. Chang, showing the different grades of progress, from the pencil sketches of beginners and charcoal sketches to water colours and oil paintings. Also there are a few sculptures by students.

This temporary centre of art should prove of great interest to everyone, if only to see, admire and enjoy the scenes of beauty which are so expertly captured and set on canvas. The exhibition will be open daily until June 19 from 9.30 until 7.—S.B.

Summer Diseases Hostel Opens Today

It is learned that the Summer Diseases Hospital at 25 Yu Ya Ching Road near Avenue Edward VII which has been opened for the convenience of the public, especially the poor, for more than 20 years, will be opened again today. The hospital has been enlarged and renovated. As usual the poor may make full use of the hospital free of charge. Simultaneously today an amusement programme will be carried out by various Chinese broadcasting stations here to start a contribution campaign for the hospital.

Having had heavy drama and light comedy as the basis for its plots in the past, the "Dr. Christian" series starring Jean Hersholt has gone musical in "Melody for Three," a Stephens-Lang production being released by RKO Radio Pictures.

PAUL MUNI
in the kind of role you've always wanted him to play!
HUDSON'S BAY
with
GENE TIERNEY
LAIRD CREGAR • JOHN SUTTON • VIRGINIA FIELD • VINCENT PRICE • NIGEL BRUCE
Directed by IRVING PICHEL
Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan
Original Screen Play by Lamar Trotti
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 15.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished fractionally lower, in a quiet and featureless session.

The absence of incentives kept most operators on the sidelines, and profit-taking offset some selective buying.

The turnover amounted to 190,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust	122.30	121.92	122.04	—0.27
20 Rails	28.37	28.25	28.31	—0.05
15 Utils.	17.56	17.45	17.50	—0.10
40 Bonds	——	——	91.16	—0.03

June 13	14.	June 13	14.
Adams Exp 6½	6½	Int T & T *2⅜	2½
Alg Lud 122½	23	Johns Man 61	60⅜
Allis Chal 29	28⅜	Kennecott 36⅜	37
Amer Can 82⅝	82½	Libbey O F 28	27⅛
Am Cyan 38	37½	Lockheed 24½	24⅜
Am For Pr 0⅜	*0⅛	Loew's 30½	30
„ $7 pfd 20½	20	Martin 28⅜	28¼
Am Loco 12½	12¼	Mont Ward 35½	37⅛
Am Metal 17½	*17½	Nat Avian *8⅛	*8⅛
Am Radtr 6⅜	6½	N C Bank *25⅛	*25⅛
Am R Mill 14½	14½	Nat Dairy 13½	13½
Am Cnelt 40⅜	40⅜	Nat Dist 19⅜	19½
Am Sug 17	*16½	Nat P & L 6½	*6⅜
Am T & T 156	156½	Nat Sup 6	6
Am Tob B 67	*67	N Y Cent ——	12½
Am Water 4½	*4½	Nlag Hud 2⅜	2⅜
Anaconda 27	27	N A Avian 14½	14½
Atchison 29	28½	N Am Co 12⅜	12⅜
Avian Corp 3⅛	3⅛	N Pacific 6⅜	6⅜
Bald Loco 14⅜	14⅜	Packard 2⅜	2½
Balt & O 3⅜	3⅜	Pant Oil 4	4
Barns Oil 9½	9½	Paramount 10⅜	*10⅛
Bendix 35½	35½	Penn R R 23⅜	23⅜
Beth St 73⅜	72⅜	Phil Pet 44	44
Bliss 14⅜	15⅛	Pullman 26⅜	26⅜
Boeing 16½	16½	Pure Oil 9⅜	9⅜
Borg War 17⅛	17⅛	Radio 3⅞	4
Briggs 20½	20⅜	Reading *14	*14⅛
Budd Mfg 3⅜	3⅜	Rem Arms *4⅛	*4⅜
Can Paci 4	*3⅞	Rep Avtn 3⅜	3⅜
Celanese 23⅜	22½	Rep St 19	18⅞
C N Bank *29½	*29½	Roy Tob B 30⅜	30⅛
Ches & O 37	36⅜	Schenley 9⅛	9⅛
Chrysler 57½	56⅜	Shell U Oil 14⅛	14⅛
Col G & E 3⅜	3⅜	Soc Vac 9⅛	9
Col Credit 23⅜	23⅜	Sthrn Pac 12	11⅛
Com & Cth 0⅜	0⅜	Sthrn Rly 24	23⅜
Cons Edis 18⅜	18⅞	Spicer *30½	*30⅜
Cod Oil 6	6⅛	Std Brands 5⅛	5⅛
Conld St 14⅜	14⅜	Std G & E 0⅛	0.7⁄
Curtis War 8⅛	8⅜	Std Oil 39⅜	39⅛
Dist Corp 13⅜	14	Studebaker 5⅜	5⅛
Douglas 69½	69¼	Swift Int 18⅜	*18⅛
Du Pont 151½	150⅛	Technicor 9	8⅞
Eagle P L 8⅛	*8⅜	Tex Corp 40	39⅜
Elec A Lite 29⅛	28⅜	Transamer 4⅛	4⅛
El B & S 28	28	Twr C Fox 5⅛	5⅛
„ $5 pfd 51⅛	*51⅛	Un B P 11⅛	11⅛
„ $6 pfd 56½	56⅛	Un Pac 80⅛	*80⅛
El P & L 33⅜	*32⅜	Un Air 39⅛	39⅛
Flintkote 12⅜	*12⅜	Un A Lines 10⅛	10⅛
Gen Elect 31½	.31⅛	Un Corp 0⅜	0¼
Gen Motor 38½	38⅜	„ $3 pfd 2⅞	2⅞
Gen Rly 14	14	Un Gas 7	*7
Gen T & R 11	11	U S Rub 22½	22
Goodrich 12⅜	13	U S Steel 56⅛	*55
Goodyear 17⅛	17⅛	Vanadium 25	*24⅜
Gt N I Ore 16⅛	16	Vultee 6⅜	*6⅜
Gt N Rly 25⅜	*25⅛	Walworth 4⅜	*4
Gt W Sug 24	*23½	War Br Pcts 3⅛	3⅛
Int Nickel 28	28	West Elec 96	95⅛
Int Paper 15	14⅞	Woodward †27½	*27½

BONDS

Am For Pr 56½	56	Erie 25½	25½
Aust 61	*61	Int T & T 46	46
Brazil 20⅛	*20⅛	New Eng 60	*50⅜
„ 6% 17½	17½	Sthrn Pac 53⅛	53
C S P & L 98½	98	St G & E 83⅜	83⅛

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices presented an irregular appearance today on a light volume of trading as profit taking in several market leaders predominated, although selective buying continued to be witnessed. There are some indications from Washington that the tax load will be lighter than originally anticipated. Business news today showed some slight recessions in the steel production schedule for next week due to necessary shutdown for repairs.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	June 14.
Fine Bank Bills, 3 months	1⅛%
Bank Bills, 6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2¼%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3⅛%
Call money	⅛%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 15.

Quiet conditions prevailed at the opening of the cotton market today, with initial quotations ruling from 4 to 7 points down, compared with yesterday's close. The market early declined on hedge-selling and liquidation, but later rallied on trade and New Orleans buying, shorts covering and large consumption figures and closed firm, with quotations ranging from 6 to 9 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today eased on a slack mill demand, hedge-selling, liquidation and favourable weather reports. At the final bell, losses of 1¾ to 2 cents were recorded.

New York Cotton

July	13.94-94	+06
Oct.	14.11-11	+06
Dec.	14.21-22	+07
Jan.	14.25 N	+08
Mar.	14.29-30	+09
May	14.30-30	+06

Chicago Wheat

July	100⅛-100	—2
Sept.	101⅞-101¼	—1¾

Chicago Corn

July	73⅛-73¼	—⅛
Sept.	75-75⅛	—¼

N—Nom.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, June 14.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81⅛ N.	London	1/5⅛
N.Y.	333¼-332⅝	2 mths	
Shanghai	19	„ sellers	1/5⅛
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83 N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3⅛
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4⅞
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/21½
Shanghai	31½d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45/48*
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	5.48
Italy	5.26¼†	Hongkong	24.53
S'zerland	23.21	Hungary	19.85
„ "free"	23.24	Finland	2.05
Sweden	23.85	Manila	50.00 N.
Montreal	88.125		

London	4.03¾
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.70
Montreal on London	4.57¾

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official. —Reuter.

N. Y. Stock Market

New York, June 14.

Stocks on the New York Exchange moved irregularly in a narrow range today. The turnover in the half-day session was light.

Traders continued realizing operations on some issues, while selective buying helped some specials. J. I. Case was up one point while Armour & Co. Pfd. advanced two points to a new high. Standard Oil of New Jersey also touched a new high for the year but receded later.

Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel were slightly lower.

Rails showed small losses. Coppers were unchanged, motors were slightly lower and aircraft issues were dull and steady.—United Press.

Padang Chinese Aid N.E.I.

Batavia, June 15.

At a meeting of Chinese citizens in Padang (Sumatra), it was decided to offer the Netherlands Government all support in case of war.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
No par value except where indicated								
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers	1.25†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	4
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	6
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For. P. $7 cum. Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.33	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.55†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	9
Am. Rolling Mill	0.60†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	4
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	10
Bethlehem Steel	5.50†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	9
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.50†	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5.75†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.40†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	12
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	11
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.25†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	4
Great Western Sugar	3	Jan. 2	14	3.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	10
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	0.90*	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	7
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.03	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.65†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	7
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.	2.35	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	6
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.52	0.71	9
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.70†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	8
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	5	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.87½	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Steel Men Aid U.S. Arms Plan

New York, May 10.

THE American steel industry gave last week full authority to the Iron and Steel Industry Defence Committee which is to represent it in such cooperation with the national defence authorities at Washington as is found necessary or desirable as the arms programme progresses. It also carried out the government's wishes that medium and small-sized steel producers be represented on the executive sub-committee of seven men that is to do the actual work, says Mr. Kenneth L. Austin in the "New York Times."

Not unmindful of the experience of the oil industry under the NRA Codes when many leading executives and companies were found guilty of anti-trust law violations after the elapse of several years for having acted to prevent small refiners from selling gasoline at prices contrary to marketing agreements which had been approved by the National Recovery Administration, the steel men were very anxious lest their zeal in aiding the national defence effort bring them into conflict with the law of the land.

Price Problem

It was therefore clearly brought out that the new committee would have nothing to do with price matters. The price problem, in all its aspects, is in the hand of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, on the government side, and an individual matter for each company, on the industry side. Mr. Henderson already has recognized a two-price system, whereby a small company with less satisfactory costs can charge more for its product than a large integrated producer, and it is likely that this policy may be extended.

Fear Anti-Trust Law

But even although the establishment of oil industry refining quotas in the NRA experiment was not an issue in the court proceedings which followed, steel executives have felt there was some risk that the system of priorities, allocation of tonnages, or temporary regrouping of productive facilities which may become necessary in the steel industry might run afoul of the anti-trust laws.

On the authority of Attorney General Jackson himself, the steel industry did not ask and the Department of Justice did not grant any immunity from prosecution under the Sherman Act in the recent discussions which brought the new Defence Committee into existence. All the steel men have to go on is a letter from the Attorney General outlining his department's views on what is proposed to be done and what the law is. Each steel company's own legal department has the responsibility of advising the management what it can or cannot do.

New Plants

Among developments which may arise in the very near future and which might, under some conditions, be construed as being in restraint of trade, is the prospect that the Iron and Steel Industry Defence Committee may be advised officially that the building of new productive facilities is necessary, and that its recommendations on where the new plants shall be erected, and by what company or companies, are requested.

This, then, is the procedure that will be adhered to under the national defence programme—the Office of Production Management, or its successor in authority, will initiate any request, suggestion or programme that is found to be necessary to further the national defence effort; the executive subcommittee of the steel industry will set the wheels in motion, submit its findings or plans to the committee as a whole, and the result will be reported to Washington; the Federal authorities thereupon will issue an order or orders to carry out the programme.

16 Subcommittees Set Up

Sixteen technical subcommittees have been created to do the ground work on the problem at hand, but any one of these subcommittees may comprise, on one occasion a group of metallurgists; on another, a group of purchasing agents, on yet another a group of production men. Hence, these subcommittees have no permanent set-up or membership, but will be filled up by the kind of men who can give the right answers to the specific matter at hand. Four of these subcommittees deal with raw materials—scrap steel, aluminum, nickel and zinc—the other twelve deal, respectively, with pig iron and coke, cold finished bars, hot rolled bars, plates, sheets, strip, structural steels, tinplate, tool steel, tubular products, wire and wire products, and stainless steel.

These committees will be responsible to the committee as a whole, which in turn will act as the agent of the Federal authorities. This set-up has been planned in the interests of speed, since several subcommittees can meet simultaneously or severally, as the situation warrants.

Finally, to keep the mobilization of the steel industry for defence work up to date and to make such changes as may be found necessary as time goes on, the industry as a whole is to meet every three months during the emergency period. As some 140 companies make 99 per cent. of the nation's steel it is simple enough to arrange an all-industry meeting on short notice.

Leading steel executives are confident that their industry can meet every burden placed upon it by the national defence authorities promptly and effectively.

Belgian Barrister Uses Riding Whip on Critic

London, June 15.

A Fascist barrister, named Pevenasse, has been suspended from practising for six months by the bar association at Charleroi for assailing another barrister with a riding whip, according to the Free Belgian Agency.

M. Pevenasse was wearing the Rexist uniform when he was accosted by two other barristers in one of the halls of the Palais de Justice, who reproached him for unpatriotic conduct. M. Pevenasse struck one of the barristers in the face. Other barristers intervened and policemen restored order.—Reuter.

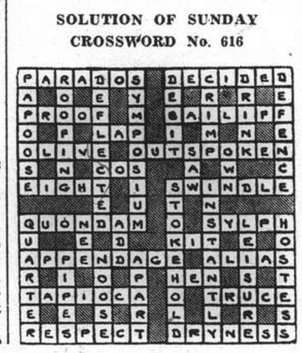
Russian Woman Submits Picture to Academy

A woman who had as studio a native hut in the Malayan jungle has submitted a head of George Eumorfopoulos, the great art connoisseur, to this year's Academy, according to a report in the "Evening Standard."

Miss Dora Gordine owed her introduction to English art circles to Eumorfopoulos. He arranged an exhibition of her work at the Leicester Galleries when she came here from Paris, an unknown Russian émigrée. She has since travelled widely and exhibited in London, Chinese, Malayan and Javanese studies.

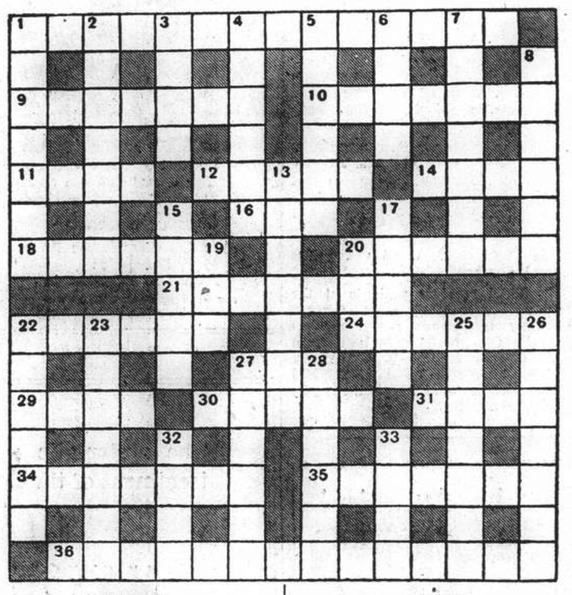
Miss Gordine is married to Mr. Richard Hare, brother of Lord Listowel.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 616



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 522

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Where convicts get well treated the man who gets a long sentence is this (five words—2, 3, 1, 4, 4)
9 Many people live in or on this payment (7)
10 The occasion to find the streets of Aberdeen unusually empty? (two words—4, 3)
11 High rank in the Middle East (4)
12 Famous astronomer (5)
14 Would this inclination at sea be caused by the roll? (4)
16 Anglers like to feel this at their reverse of it (3)
18 A railway controller in a way (6)
20 Probably the best side of the building (6)
21 The sort of town that should provide a fair amount of interest (7)
23 Teased but perhaps refreshed (6)
24 Describes the burglar who will get on with his job though followed by a policeman (6)
27 Part of a duo-decimo book (3)
29 An ancient character in "Othello" (4)
30 Whey (5)
31 Our responsibility (4)
34 Indian State (7)
35 The 21 across of 7 down (7)
36 With intervals (14)

DOWN

1 Claim to be in the newspaper world for influence (7)
2 Diving work that a swordsman should be good at (7)
3 The pressman unused to horses called it a headline (4)
4 The right bird to get round 33 down (6)
6 Distinctly a hard wood (4)
5 Sea at some distance (6)
7 The wine to which some Irish blackguards owe their existence? (7)
8 Evergreen girl (6)
13 The accounts he receives are various (7)
15 They are a popular attraction (5)
17 This dance could scarcely be described as stately (5)
19 Sure to show some illness in May (3)
20 The other man's term for your pet idea (3)
22 Billiards players find this game useful as a rest for them (6)
23 Natural in the way wood grows (7)
25 Range showing the result of the firing (7)
26 The show is some of Diana's fun (7)
27 Pain that might be just fancy (6)
28 A refreshing blow often (6)
32 Punishment that the punished consider misnamed (4)
33 Feminine name (4)

London's Markets For Commodities

London, May 10.

The British Government's control of raw materials was carried further this week. Stiffer control measures for rubber and mercury were introduced, leaving tin the only important commodity with comparative freedom, says Mr. Henry Heyman in the "New York Times."

As was expected, the London Rubber Exchange continues to function despite the government's moves. Assurance to this effect was given to the London Rubber Trade Association by the Ministry of Supply before the new measures were announced. It is doubtful, however, whether the new control will be compatible with the free market, so that closing of the rubber market at a later stage is conceivable.

Import Rubber Monopoly

The chief basis of government control is the introduction forthwith of an import monopoly in rubber except liquid latex, balata, gutta percha and sole crêpe under the Ministry of Supply. Changing the method used in the recent monopolization of cotton, the Ministry of Supply uses regular trade channels for the purchase of rubber on f. o. b. terms in producing countries and for the distribution to manufacturers within the United Kingdom. Requisitioning of British rubber stocks has not taken place, as it did in cotton, but sales are possible only to the genuine trade and consumers. Market outsiders must liquidate their open positions and cannot enter new contracts. Speculation thus is ended.

The terms of the Ministry's sales prices of rubber to dealers for distribution still are unsettled. It is obvious, however, that the import monopoly secures for the Ministry of Supply complete control of prices in the United Kingdom, so that market quotations have little representative value. The new system virtually reduces market transactions to a commission business and ends interest in the futures market. It is surprising, under the conditions, that the London rubber market has been kept open. The reason probably is the adverse experience of the recent establishment of a cotton monopoly which dislocated distribution at least temporarily.

System Still An Experiment

For the present, the rubber control system remains an experiment. If it is proving unsatisfactory, further stiffening of government control is expected soon. Vice versa, good experience may prove a decisive influence on general British raw-material control and may lead to readmission to trade of products now solely dealt in through the government at official maximum prices.

International business of British rubber dealers and shipments from British producing areas to non-British countries, are unaffected by the new control. It is believed likely in London that the British Government's rubber-import monopoly even may reduce British demand in the Eastern markets, thus assuring larger potential supplies for the United States.

Meanwhile, official statistics reveal a favourable supply position. World exports of rubber by producing countries in the first quarter of 1941 amounted to 381,576 long tons, against 338,689 a year ago, while world absorption declined simultaneously from 301,798 to 281,062 long tons. Maintenance of record shipments definitely is expected. The International Rubber Regulation Committee is to meet here on May 20. The general belief is that the 100 per cent export quota will be extended through the third quarter or even through the second half of 1941. This would assure world exports from producing countries at the record annual rate of 1,600,000 long tons, which is more than 500,000 tons more than the probable consumption in 1941. If war in the Pacific is averted, the surplus supply should reduce current quotations materially.

Mercury Control

The new British mercury control covers the fixing of maximum prices. These are fixed at £48 a bottle for orders exceeding eleven bottles, £48 15s for smaller orders. The Ministry of Supply is offering metal from the stocks at £47 15s a bottle. These prices will establish direct contact of the Ministry of Supply with larger consumers, as too small a margin between the ministry's selling price and the wholesale maximum price would cause a loss to dealers buying from the ministry and selling to large consumers at £48. Trade transactions thus are confined to smaller business, below eleven bottles. This method, while assuring the ministry's control of the market, renders unnecessary the establishment of a large government selling agency to supply small users.

The first British maximum prices for mercury confirm the present weak position of the Italian-Spanish quicksilver cartel. These prices are 20 per cent below the official cartel quotations, although the cartel controlled more than four-fifths of the world's supply at the beginning of the war. Weakness in the cartel is due solely to last year's strong rise in the United States domestic production which assured Great Britain an alternative source of supply. The cartel, seriously perturbed by American competition, recently willingly sold 12,000 bottles to the British Government over the Anglo-Spanish clearing account. British supplies consequently are the best in years, although in the early months of the war a serious shortage was expected because of the concentration of supplies in the Axis and countries friendly to the Axis. Here, obviously, the United States produced a serious economic defeat for the Axis which has strategical significance as mercury is essential in the production of detonators, explosives, anti-fouling marine paint and scientific war instruments.

New Tin-Restriction Pact

The International Tin Committee, which is the restriction and regulating body, is to meet here next Thursday. As the export quota was fixed at the last meeting till the end of 1941, it is expected that the coming conference will merely draft a new international restriction agreement. The current agreement will terminate at the end of December, but at the last committee meeting representatives of all the major tin-producing countries recommended its prolongation for five years.

Since then reports have been circulating in London that Japan is exercising pressure on Thailand to sell its entire production to the Axis countries and to resign consequently from the restriction agreement. It is learned authoritatively that reports so far are exaggerated. No indication has been received here that Thailand plans to change. Anyhow, the entire output of Thailand's mines, which amounted to 17,447 long tons last year, were converted into Straits tin at Singapore and Penang. As no tin smelters exist in the country, it is possible that its exports to Japan would consist in concentrates. Japan's smelting capacity is too small to convert Thailand concentrates into metal. Even if the Thailand Government accepted the Japanese demands, as is regarded unlikely here, continuance of international tin scheme will not be torpedoed.

Tobacco Imports

Great Britain will resume tobacco imports from the United States on a lease-lend basis. The imports, however, will be dependent on the availability of shipping space. This was announced semi-officially by the tobacco control, which at present is preparing a detailed plan. The trade expects about half of normal imports, that is, about 100,000,000 pounds, within the next twelve months.

Announcement regarding British steel purchases in the United States is expected soon. Details thus far are unknown, but it is believed possible that Britain will interrupt purchases altogether for the present as the supply position is favourable, after stringent limitation of civilian consumption.

Peacock Eggs to Appear On Wartime Menu

Peacock eggs are likely to be the latest wartime delicacy, and will appear on the menus of a number of London restaurants, according to a correspondent of the "Evening Standard."

Before the war it was unheard of to eat peacock eggs. Breeders needed all the eggs they could get for rearing.

Now the restrictions on feeding stuffs has made it impossible for breeders to hatch anything like as many eggs as normally.

A Sussex breeder told me: "I have never heard of anyone eating peacock eggs before the war.

"I have tried them, and they are very good.

"The mating season is due any time now.

"I shall not attempt to hatch any of the eggs, but shall use them all for eating.

"A peahen usually has about 13 eggs at a time. The price of the eggs in normal times for breeding purposes is anything from about 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. I don't know what the price of them is likely to be in restaurants."

One in Three Civilians Has Changed Job

One in every three persons in civilian employment today has changed his or her job since the war started, states the "New Chronicle."

This is shown by the most recent Gallup Survey, in which a representative cross-section of the civilian population was asked:

"Have you changed your job or occupation since the war started?"

Analysis of the replies showed that:

20 per cent. had changed to a new job in a new kind of work;

12 per cent. had changed to a new job but in the same kind of work;

68 per cent. had not changed.

Highest percentages of change were among young people and in the lower income grouping. Thirty per cent. of men had changed jobs, and 34 per cent. of women.

To the subsidiary question:

"Are you satisfied with your present job?" replies were:

Yes	76%
No	20%
Don't know	4%

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What Our Allies Think

Philosophies of Government: Dictators Ban on Freedom

(Concluded from Yesterday)

HITLER saw in human dignity and liberty his greatest potential enemies and the greatest obstacles to his aim of world domination, and so his first pre-occupation was, naturally, to stifle them. Having emerged from the lowest strata of the German masses, he knew their inferiority complex from personal experience. He realized that after losing the war they were particularly open to mass-suggestions, and he contrived in a masterly manner to instil into the German people—and as a matter of fact into a great number of desperate and frightened people all over the world—the hope of a better future.

He promised them a Germany that would rule the world, and claimed that all those who were of the sacred German blood would partake in a prosperity and power never yet experienced. The price he asked for his promises was the total sacrifice of individual liberty on the altar of the State.

He told the people—and his propaganda machinery repeated it a thousand times—that liberty could not give them bread, nor guarantee their old age; that it could not break Germany's enslavement under the Treaty of Versailles; that all that really mattered was power, and that they should unite their efforts in a common attempt to obtain power.

He swore that if they left everything to him, he would give the German people bread, work and security.

Dictator Touches a Chord

Somehow he managed to touch a chord which responded to the subdued fear and unconscious desire for security felt by many in these times of uncertainty and crisis. The German people who have a natural disposition towards obedience and who in political matters, prefer to follow rather than to think, listened to him—especially the youth. They found it easier than the others to forsake their personal liberty, because it is usually not until a riper age that man learns to appreciate the value of freedom.

The older generation was not so easily convinced. Those who had lived through the first world war, and the subsequent revolution, did not favour a repetition of its horrors. But when they had placed before them a choice between freedom and certain misery, or compliance and security, they chose the latter. Moreover, they felt that the old system had outlived its usefulness, that something had to be done, and they gave national socialism the benefit of the doubt, conceiving that nothing could be worse than the conditions under which they lived at that time.

General Yearning for Collectivism

In doing so they followed the general yearning of the time for collectivism, this longing of the masses to shift the burden of responsibility onto others and to lean upon each other in times of need. It was only then that Hitler could work up his state-worship to its zenith by stirring the new spirit with fear and hatred, and make a great part of the German people enthusiastically and whole-heartedly sacrifice their religion and their freedom on the altar of his "new order."

It was then that the world witnessed again the two greatest dangers to mankind: the first, the case of a man deifying his own will and thereby his moral sense, and degenerating into Messianic delusion like John Knox, Philip II, and Robespierre, and the second, an example of the emotional explosion and intemperance of judgment of a mob crusade, which, like all psychic and social epidemics, obsesses the masses and entirely distorts their mental perspective.

New Magic Formula

The same, more or less, has happened in Russia, with the difference that in that country freedom never really existed, because its inhabitants merely fell, periodically, from one form of tyranny to another. The Russians, too, after the revolution, started to believe in their system of collectivism as in a new faith. Their system, however, is less perfectly organized, and therefore more unworkable than the German one. The Communists, as well as the Nazis, believe that they have given to the world a new magic formula which is to last, as Hitler has modestly put it, "for the next thousand years," in which the dignity of the community shall entirely outweigh the human dignity of the individual.

It is this new order which forms the corner-stone of Hitler's policy, and constitutes his secret weapon. For it is the lure of the new order which has brought people in so many countries into his fold, and which had cajoled them into sacrificing their political and individual liberties. Even in France, the classical country of liberty, it has, for the time being, hushed the voice of the revolution, while in far-away Japan it has forced the level-headed liberals to recede into the background. All over the world belief in freedom seems to have suffered impairment in the pangs of the unavoidable social rebirth.

Wavering Democracies

Strangely enough, among the democracies, too, there has been a wavering of opinion. For quite a while people began to wonder about the intrinsic value of this very freedom. It had accorded unrestricted liberty to private enterprise, but this in turn had given rise to expansion of the private armament industry which had subversively stirred the smouldering spark of war-fever to its own advantage.

Freedom had given the people their parliamentary system, yet the same freedom had allowed it to degenerate from an institution that was designed to serve the general interest, to a mere instrument of party politics. Everywhere people began to realize that the world had to be reorganized. Many believed that this could only be achieved by systematically planning the future construction of our political and economic systems.

So firmly were they convinced of the vital importance of a new scheme, that they would gladly have sacrificed everything in order to attain such an end, even if it entailed partial or total loss of freedom.

Spiritual Issues Not Denied

Such people did not deny the existence of spiritual issues and they had no desire to forsake democracy for any other political dogma. They had merely seen that too many of our ideals have been subordinated to material prosperity; they were disillusioned regarding the ways their governments had reacted to moral problems, and consequently, they had lost faith in ideals, and among these, in freedom.

These views are the results of serious mental confusion, and a lack of comprehension of what freedom really means. It might be difficult for many to imagine what our world was like before our Bill of Rights was wrested from unwilling monarchs to present mankind with the gift of liberty. It needed the present outbreak of tyranny to bring us back to the realization of the blessings of freedom. It required the inhumane treatment of the Jews, the persecution of hundreds of thousands of others, the abomination of the concentration camps, the endless stream of political refugees, the deportation of entire populations and the enslavement of millions to make us understand again the value of those self-evident rights of freedom of speech, religion, association, convictions and of personal immunity, meaning that no man can be arrested, tried or sentenced other than by process of law.

Imperishable Monuments

It needed all this to remind us that these rights are the essence of our civilization, the imperishable monuments of the greatest liberators of mankind. It was this freedom which drove people to the barricades to risk their lives; that urged small countries to rise against mightly oppressors and that sounded the death-knell of even the most powerful tyrants.

One man, at least, has for many years forseen that a new order, and with it a renewed conception of liberty, is bound to come. In his last speech, President Roosevelt has urged a reassesment of this, our freedom. He called America the refuge of all liberties and rekindled in the old countries where the mere thought of liberty has become a derision, the hope that somewhere a mighty country still believes in, and practices, the freedom that lives in their hearts.

When Roosevelt spoke of the four freedoms, he mentioned in one breath with freedom of speech and of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Far from stating a commonplace, he unfolded in these words a vast programme, and carried the attack into the aggressor's camp. Roosevelt's pronouncement of the last two freedoms is a direct challenge to Hitler's promise that he would safeguard from fear and want all those who followed his "new order."

Mr. Roosevelt's Pledge

Now Roosevelt, with more authority, has taken over this task and pledged himself to combine human dignity with economic security. For Hitler's "new order" of enslavement he has substituted his own "New Deal" of freedom.

Democracy has found its spiritual leader in the man who had the strength to put the enormous resources of America into the hands of Great Britain, to assist her armed fight for the restoration of a free world.

Democracy can rest assured: the people of Germany have given up that which is the seed from which victory springs: the longing for liberty. If, on the other hand, the two mightiest peoples in the world, America and Great Britain, form a bloc of 200,000,000 individual free men and women who, deeply and clearly, feel that freedom is their indestructible right, as well as the final goal of this struggle, the power of this conviction will create another weapon before which the elaborate mechanized forces of Germany will ultimately crumble.

One Man's Lust of Conquest

The lust for conquest of one man, labelled as a demand for *Lebensraum*, or whatever Hitler may call it, is opposed by the sacred wish of millions of free people to preserve the dignity of civilization and law.

Many waves of aggression and terror have swept the world during those short 165 years since freedom has become the legal right of man. They have never succeeded in taking it away from mankind. The conception of freedom has grown into the most integral part of humanity because it has penetrated every corner of the world and because it is immortal and unconquerable.

Hitler can slaughter many more human beings and conquer many more countries, but he cannot murder and subdue ideals. And he cannot throw into concentration camps the spirit of liberty that secretly survives, uknown to themselves, in the souls of his own terrorized Germans, and also in the hearts of the subjugated people.

The longer the war lasts the more this spirit will progressively expand among them until it links up and fuses with the indomitable will of all those in Great Britain and America who are determined to fight and to sacrifice everything for freedom.

The desire for freedom is the strongest impulse human beings are able to conceive. It is Hitler's doom and the dawn of our victory.

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE new feature on Monday 15 from XCDN at 10 p.m. is the American commentary by Raymond C. Phillips.

THE ladies auxiliary of the Lester Hospital will meet today at the American Women's Club, 9 Rue Francis Garnier at 4.30 p.m.

AMONG those taking part in Ralph Lynn's variety half-hour tomorrow from XCDN are Doreen Mabasphyl Boardman, Bill Hegamin, Buck Taylor, Archie Isaacs, and Fred Stern.

CHINKIANG had its first Japanese Club inaugurated on Saturday morning on the third floor of the Shiroki Jitsugyo Hyakkaten, a Japanese department store, reports the "Shanghai Mainichi."

HONGKEW Park's swimming pool was formally opened for the summer season on Saturday morning. Entrance fees are 60 sen for adults, and 40 sen for servicemen and schoolchildren, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said.

A CONFERENCE of Japanese Residents' Corporations in Central China will be held the beginning of July instead of September as originally planned, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi." The meeting was put forward on the request of the Japanese Consulate-General.

THE Mozart concert from XCDN tomorrow at 9.30 p.m. includes the Serenade in B. Flat major for thirteen wind instruments and the Concerto in E Flat major for two pianos. Both works are newly recorded and it is unlikely that they have been heard previously in Shanghai.

MORE than 50 high explosive and over 70 incendiary bombs fell in the grounds of the London Zoo and Whipsnade, Beds, last year, according to the annual report of the Zoological Society. There have been no casualties among the staff or visitors, but some damage was done. At Whipsnade the young giraffe, Boxer, and a few antelope died from fright.

THE Chengtu Road police station had the earliest robbery report yesterday, the complainant stating that at about 6.30 a.m. his house at 78/1337 Avenue Edward VII was visited by four armed men, who intimidated the occupants and got away with $460 in cash and valuables. The only clue given the police was that the robbers spoke Kompo dialect.

SPECIAL permission from the Finance Ministry through the Maritime Customs authorities or the Central Reserve Bank will be necessary for remittances of more than CN$10,000 from Shanghai to Nanking controlled areas, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. Travellers carrying more than CN$1,500 must similarly obtain a permit from the authorities.

FOLLOWING the remarkable success of his Chinese Ballet produced in Shanghai several years ago, Mr. A. Avshalomoff, has kindly agreed to produce his ballet "Incense Shadows" for the benefit of the I-You Association with a purpose to give all of the net proceeds towards the fund the organization is raising for the hospital to be built for the poor of this city—tonight in the Lyceum Theatre.

FOURTH anniversary of the outbreak of the China Incident will be extensively observed by the Japanese community here, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday. The programme will feature prayers for the war dead, lectures by officers returned from the front lines, in addition to sham battles and tournaments, anti-air raid drills and the dispatch of comfort bags to the fronts.

ABOUT $1,000 in jewellery and cash fell into the hands of three robbers at 12.10 p.m. yesterday when they visited a Chinese residence at 570/11 Haining Road where two of the gang, both armed with pistols, kept their victims covered, while the third cleaned the place of everything of value. The trio found no difficulty in making their escape. The case is being investigated by detectives from West Hongkew station.

A FALSE alarm, raised by a well-wisher, brought an S.F.B. emergency ambulance to the Chang Yuen Swimming Pool yesterday at 10.57 a.m. only to be sent back to the station after it had been found that its services were not required. The reason for the alarm was believed to be as follows: Miss Ching Yuen-zang, a popular Chinese movie star, had been invited by the administration of the swimming pool to open the season by taking the first dive into the water. One of the spectators, believing that the actress could not swim, telephoned the police that there had been an accident at the pool. Miss Ching, however, was found to be hale and hearty after her dive.

SHIPPING NEWS

Due to sail direct to Newchwang at 10 a.m. today from the company's Lower Wharf in Pootung is the fast freighter **Sin-Yubari Maru**, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

* * *

With more than 1,500 tons of coal shipped to Shanghai, the **Essi**, fasst Panamanian freighter chartered by the Chung Tung Shipping and Forwarding Company Ltd., arrived here yesterday from Port Courbet. She tied up at the lower buoys 22 and 23, and is due to sail direct for Saigon tomorrow morning.

* * *

Coming direct to Shanghai from Seattle, the fast freighter **Coldbrook** of the American Mail Line operated by the Everett Steamship Corporation is due in port this afternoon bringing with her about 3,000 tons of cargo for local discharge. She will be moored alongside Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The luxury trans-Pacific liner **President Coolidge** of the American President Lines is due here on Wednesday from the south. She will tie up at the lower buoys 11 and 12 and after remaining in port for one day is due to resume her homebound voyage to San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu omitting Japan ports.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **SEATTLE:** Coldbrook, with mail, due this afternoon, Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side.

From **NAGASAKI:** Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Yangtsepoo Wharf.

From **DAIREN:** Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Seattle	
Nankai M	— 27/6	Satartia	29/5 20/6
D. Aurora	— 8/7	**From Honolulu**	
P Jackson	— 9/7	Tatuta M	10/6 7/7
Dona Nati	— 19/7	**From Manila**	
From Los Angeles		P C'lidge	12/6 18/6
Asama M	12/5 23/6	**From Yokohama**	
P Taft	— 2/7	Asama M	19/6 23/6
Tatuta M	2/6 7/7	Toyooka M	— 30/6
Nitta M	16/6 21/7	**From Nagasaki**	
From San Fco.		Kobe M	17/6 18/6
Tatuta M	5/6 7/7		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tsin M	18/6 20/6

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

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NANKAI M. From SHANGHAI to June 28. NEW YORK via PANAMA Calling SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE. For Freight please apply to O.S.K. Line, 20 Canton Road, Tel. 15324. 28-6

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

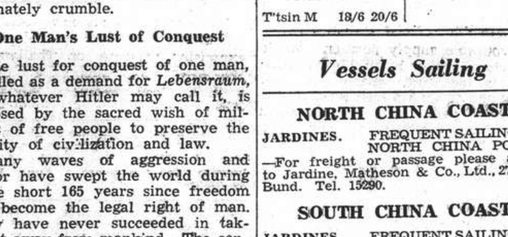
For Karachi		For Manila	
Toyooka M	1/7	Coldbrook	18/6
For Colombo		Asama M	24/6
Tottori M	16/6	Cape Flattery	28/6
For New York		P Taft	3/7
Nankai M	28/6	Tatuta M	8/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	P Jackson	10/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Dona Aurora	11/7
For Los Angeles		Dona Nati	22/7
P Coolidge	19/6	**For Hongkong**	
Asama M	5/7	Coldbrook	18/6
P Pierce	5/7	Cape Flattery	28/6
Dona Aurora	11/7	P Taft	3/7
P Taft	16/7	P Jackson	10/7
Tatuta M	19/7	Dona Aurora	11/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Dona Nati	22/7
For San Fco.		**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
P Coolidge	19/6	Taiyo M	18/6
Asama M	5/7	P Coolidge	19/6
P Pierce	5/7	P Pierce	5/7
P Taft	16/7	P Taft	16/7
Tatuta M	19/7	**For Nagasaki**	
For Seattle		Shanghai M	21/6
Coldbrook	18/6	Nagasaki M	17/6
Satartia	22/6	Kobe M	19/6
Cape Flattery	28/6	**For Dairen**	
		Tsingtao M	18/6
		Tientsin M	21/6
		Hoten M	23/6
		Dairen M	25/6

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Banshu M. 19	Japan	K.U.K.
Meitung	Hsinkong	S.V.O.C.
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Koto M.	Kobe	N.Y.K.
Huashan M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
U.S.S. Wake	Cruise	—

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Taityu M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Santa Inez	Pana.	E. Asiatic
Hinoki M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Peian	Jap.	K.U.K.
Anshing	Jap.	T.K.K.



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110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)

ss. HOTEN MARU ..	(Arrive) June 13	(Leave) June 15	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	June 16	June 18	at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..	June 20	June 21	at 3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..	June 21	June 23	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	June 23	June 25	at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. CHOHEI MARU		June 16	at 2 p.m.
ss. MANJYU MARU		June 18	at 5 p.m.

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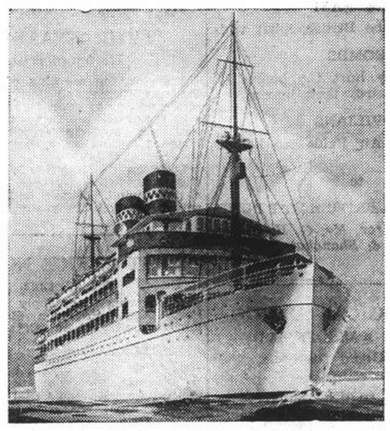
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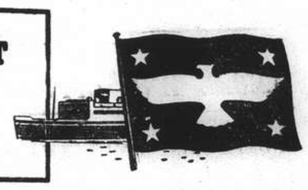
To San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive San Francisco
PRES. COOLIDGE	June 19	June 28	July 4
PRES. PIERCE	July 5	July 15	July 22

Subsequent sailing dates will be announced
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American Pioneer Line
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, hot and fine weather with local thundery showers and unsteady winds around Shantung and in our Valley. Cloudy to overcast with morning fog, local rain and easterly winds along the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 67.0	max. 78.0	min. 64.9	max. 82.0
„ same date last year	min. 71.0	max. 78.0	min. 70.0	max. 80.2

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941 (22nd day of 5th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 19, at 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on July 1. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on June 16, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: June 18, July 4, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 54

North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the North-China Herald.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

CORRECTION

MARRIAGE

BARCLAY—JORGENSEN.—On June 14, 1941, at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., Ingeborg Mavis, youngest daughter of Captain S. P. Jorgensen and the late Mrs. M. F. Jorgensen of Shanghai to Allan Foster Barclay, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Barclay, of London, England. -8635

DEATH

GRAY.—On June 12, 1941, Thursday at 8.55 p.m., at 161 Tunsin Road, after a long illness, Ellen Louisa (Geffrey) Gray, of Howick, Scotland, wife of C. N. Gray, and sister of Trissie Newman, late of Shanghai. A private funeral service (cremation) was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on June 14, 1941, Saturday, at 3 p.m., by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett. 13233

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JUNE

16. 18th Chinese Ballet, Lyc., 8.45.
16 King of Sweden's birthday (1858)
16 Soviet ultimatum to Lithuania (1940)

COMING EVENTS

JUNE

18 'The Trumpeter', XMHD, 8.30.
18 Market Garden Fair, 402 Avenue Haig
19 Jumble Sale, Amateur Fund, 9.30
20 Concert, Louis Levitow (tenor), F.S.J.Y.A. School, 42 Kinchow Road, 8.30.
20 'The Trumpeter', XMHD, 8.30.
21 B.R.A. Members Meeting, Race Club, 5.30.

JULY

2 'The Trumpeter', XMHD, 8.30.

COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB

7% Debenture Issue

Notice is hereby given that the Debenture Transfer Books will be closed on June 24 to June 30, 1941, both dates inclusive, for the payment of the semi-annual interest due on June 30, 1941.

H. W. PILCHER,
Secretary.

13330

AMERICAN CLUB

4% DEBENTURE ISSUE

Notice is hereby given that the Debenture transfer books will be closed on June 23, to June 30, 1941, both dates inclusive, for the payment of semi-annual interest on July 1, 1941.

A. C. CHAPIN,
Secretary.

13277

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the existing maximum charges per mile of 10 cents for First Class accommodation and 7 cents for Third Class accommodation be increased to 15 cents per mile and 10 cents per mile respectively.

A revised fares schedule will come into operation on June 28, 1941, and the new fares will be exhibited in the Company's vehicles as from that date.

A. A. EWING,
General Manager.

Shanghai, June 12, 1941. 13282

CHINA TRANSPORT AND STORAGE CO., INC.

The Certificate of Dissolution of the above Company has been received from the Secretary of State, Delaware, U.S.A. authorizing the dissolution of the above Company. Stockholders of record are hereby requested to apply to the undersigned with their share certificates, same to be surrendered upon payment of a prorata share of the assets of the Company in accordance with the resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Stockholders held on December 23, 1940.

AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION (CHINA)
107 Museum Road, Shanghai.

13238

South British

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INSURANCE OF YOUR MOTOR CAR IS INDISPENSABLE to you

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Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

ZIANGBE RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty first Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Monday, June 16, 1941 at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended December 31, 1940, to declare a final dividend, to elect a Director and Auditors and to transact any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from June 6 to June 16, 1941, both days inclusive.

And notice is hereby also given that at the same time and on the same day at 11.45 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions namely:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, that is to say:

(a) In Article (1) the words "Special Resolution" and "Extraordinary Resolution" have the meanings assigned thereto respectively by the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1865 (Sections 92 and 166), shall be cancelled and the following words shall be substituted therefor: "Extraordinary Resolution and Special Resolution have the meanings assigned thereto respectively by the Ordinances of Hongkong for the time being in force".

(b) In Article (11) the words "such fee as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "the sum of one Tael or such smaller sum as the Directors may determine".

(c) The following Articles shall be substituted for Article 33

"(33) A Fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer, and shall, if required by the Board, be paid before the registration thereof. A similar Fee may be charged on the registration of any other document".

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, May 23, 1941. 12830

ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 6416 for 100 shares numbered 160361/160460 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Nee Noon-Shang has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 100 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 12998

THE SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Monday, June 23, 1941 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, declaring a Dividend, electing a Director and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from June 18 to June 23, 1941, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, June 14, 1941. 13283

NOTICE

As from June 16, 1941 our office hours will be:

8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Architects.

13308

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13028

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BOMBS

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THERE'S NO SQUASH

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H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager.

NOTICE

In order to compensate, to a partial extent, for the greatly increased operation costs, for which no charges have hitherto been made, the undersigned Banks are reluctantly compelled, as from Monday, June 16, 1941, to make a charge of 20 cents Chinese National Currency for each cheque issued to clients, which charge will be debited to clients' accounts when cheque books are issued.

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

13314

In Aid of British War Funds

MARKET GARDEN FAIR

On Wednesday, June 18

AT 402 AVENUE HAIG

(Next to Haig Court)

From 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission $3.

-8544

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	June 14 16.00	June 14 21.00	June 15 4.00	June 15 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.74	29.76	29.75	29.78
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.02	—0.05	+0.02
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.06	0.00	+0.01	+0.02
Wind (direction)	SE	ESE	ESE	E
„ (miles per hour)	11.8	5.0	6.8	12.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	77.0°	68.9°	66.9°	72.9°
Humidity (per cent)	68	93	93	74
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	2	6	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report June 14	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.77	+0.05	29.70
Temperature: min. 70.3° max. 82.2°	76.3°	+0.5°	73.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	20.66	—	17.38

Time and Tide	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.50	4.50	4.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.59	18.59	19.00	19.00	19.01	19.01	19.01
Moon rises at Shanghai	—	0.02	0.37	1.10	1.44	2.20	2.58
Moon sets at Shanghai	11.26	12.19	13.13	14.05	14.58	15.49	16.41
Flood makes Shai. (day)	15.33	16.30	17.25	6.11	7.20	8.22	9.16
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	7.57	9.00	10.18	11.28	12.00	12.52	13.35
H. W. W'sung Bar (day)	17.38	5.44	7.25	8.15	9.09	9.55	10.33
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.35	8.95	8.48	8.00	8.40	8.95	9.20

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 14th:—Pressure normal and steady over China: high and steady over Japan. A depression is nearing the Loochoos east-northeastward. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, hot, locally fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Cloudy and fine weather. East-northeasterly wind. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, June 16. Reg. Ord.

Indo-China	*19.00	8.30
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Central America and Canal Zone	AZ —	—
Canada	BZ —	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Hongkong)	18.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

TUESDAY, June 17.

Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai x	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Amoy Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	19.30	20.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 16th.
B Parcel mail for Canada and Great Britain via Hongkong, closes at 16.00 on 16th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on June 18, 1941.

POSITIONS WANTED

There is work to be had if you go through the right channels to reach it. An advertisement in our classified advertisement columns is likely to give you just the job you want, with very little trouble and expense to yourself.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $2,173,916

Monthly Subscriptions

Brown,G.Gordon	20
Jamieson,Mr/Mrs.J.	15
Malone,Miss M.M.	20
Mar hall/Partners,Drs.	100
Milller,H.H.—Mr/Mrs.	10
Sinclair,Mr/Mrs.A.C.	50
Smith,Mr/Mrs.S.J.	10
Young,Mr/Mrs.C.R.M.	200
Brook,Mrs.D.—May/June 1941	40
Mr/Mrs.E.A.A.	35
A few members of the Public Health Dept.	164
E.M.A. 40	A.H.H. 30
Aiers,Thos.A. ...15	A.H. 20
A.H.A. 75	Guignard,R.C.P..100
Banham,H.G. ...75	Hicks,S.J. 50
Anonymous 10	Rosslyn 100
Beeching,E. 10	F.J.H. 25
W.B.P. 10	Jackson,Sr.—F. .20
Deitch,R. 75	Anonymous 15
Brooke,J.T.W. ..25	Anonymous 20
Anonymous 100	Jenssen,G.W. ...10
Carson,W.I. 50	Karanjia,N.J. ..100
W.V.K.C. 10	Kimber,C.S. 10
Charters,W. 10	Linford,J. 50
A White Rose ..100	Loach,T.H. 10
Armes,Mrs.N. ...15	David 10
R.E.L.B. 75	L.A.L.M. 30
Cobbett,A.M. ...50	McLay,F.S. 50
F.S.C. 50	McWhirter,D.L. 150
Juno 5	H.M. 50
Connelly,H. 10	Miller,J. 10
Cowe,G.M. 10	Morcher,J.W. ..100
Dearn,J.W. 20	J.M.M. 20
Day,J. 25	Monitor 27 10
Dickson,W.N. ...20	J.S.P. 30
G.F.D. 15	Anonymous 10
Anonymous 50	Pemberton,I.C.M.20
Gardener,W.A.B. 75	Perriam,C.B. ...100
Gimson,A.F. 25	Pettitt,A.V. 100
Goodwin,R.H. ...30	Piper,E.A.H. 100
Hall,A.C. 50	A Welshman ...500
B.H. 100	Ramsden,H.C. ...50
Harman,A. 100	Rankin,Mrs.J.F. 20
Harrison,G. 30	Robertson,James 25
	Rothwell,J. 10

(To be continued tomorrow)

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Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED subscription canvassers, foreign and Chinese ladies. $50 travelling allowances plus 20% commission Apply Broadway Mansions, Room 904. -8545

OUTFITTER wanted immediately. Briton with thorough knowledge high class outfitting as manager/buyer for Men's Wear Department Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Hongkong. Applicants are requested to send to the General Manager, copies of references and a recent small photograph, and to give an indication of salary required.

Business Opportunities

I am buyer of 125,000 French francs banknotes. Make offer to Box 4450, NCDN. -8574

Motor Cars and Cycles

BABY Ford, 1934, One owner. New duco and battery. US$330 Gold or nearest offer. Box 4447, NCDN. -8567

FOR SALE. Rockne sedan in good condition. US$400. Box 4476, NCDN. 13332

BARGAIN. Mercedes Benz. Owner-driven, $5,000. Telephone 19892 or 77397, Godfrey. -8561

FORD delivery van; Studebaker sedan; Terraplane sedan; Chevrolet sport roadster; Chevrolet sedan. Pacific Motors, telephone 74500. -8556

DKW 1932/33, for sale. Four-cylinder, 25 m.p.g., owner-driven A1 condition. $3.000. Telephone 76205, 12.30-1.30, q.30-8.30. 13291

1938 Plymouth de luxe sedan, bought October 1938 under 15,000 miles, perfect condition. One owner. US$850. Box 4438, NCDN. -8553

WE buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -7449

Chinese Servants

NO. 1 cook-boy, highly recommended, first-class servant. Address Box 4460, NCDN. -8595

COOK-BOY, wife wash-amah, seeks position. Good references. Box 4325, NCDN. -8598

AVAILABLE for immediate employment, highly recommended cook and a cook-boy-valet. Have been employed by advertiser for ten years. Apply Box 4478, NCDN. 13324

MRS. SIFTON recommends her child's amah, entirely trustworthy and reliable. Telephone 22403 between 12 and 2. 13299

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency, British. The last word in household servants. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. -8433

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -8442

Office Cars

LIFT wanted Avenue Petain/French Bund, three times daily. Address Box 4480, NCDN. 13328

LIFTS required 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. St. George's/Bund. Address Box 4473, NCDN. 13319

Miscellaneous

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 15 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, stored, dyed. Esso Company, telephone 12170. -8060

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 13069

TO LET, two-roomed modern comfortably furnished flat, bathroom, kitchen, verandah. Taxes, hot water, crockery, etc. Rent $475. No key money, no furniture sale. Tifeng Road, bus No. 14 Telephone 20666. 13301

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade, from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -8515

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -7439

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking/374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -7818

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -8570

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -8358

USED rug 9 x 12, good condition wanted. Nichols Karagheusian Fette. Address Box 4397, NCDN. -8455

Wanted to Rent

SMALL penthouse preferably downtown. Address Box 4449, NCDN. -8571

WANTED house with garden, Western area of French Concession. Telephone Standard Oil Co., Mr. T. C. Graham. 13307

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

CHINESE lady seeks position as typist or would teach Chinese afternoon/after office. Box 4445, NCDN. -8565

YOUNG man, knowledge shorthand and typing, present employed as office assistant, desires change of position in reliable firm. Address Box 4472, NCDN. -8617

YOUNG Chinese with knowledge of English seeks position as typist, clerk, salary no object. Please reply Box 4465, NCDN. -8604

BOOKKEEPER-accountant, many years' China experience, best references, seeks whole or part time position. Address Box 4458, NCDN. -8593

YOUNG foreign accountant seeks better position. Salary US$40 and $400. Reply Box 4470, NCDN. -8614

EURASIAN (British), over military age, urgently needs position. Over 20 years' experience secretary-stenographer, accounts. Excellent testimonials. Box 4426, NCDN. -8530

Personal

AIDI please make an appointment by letter or phone to my office at 10 a.m. any day. -8631

Lost

LOST sub delivery order B/L No. B10 for 28 cases printing paper, ex ss. "Tai Sang" marked: PH above L-6536 in triangle, numbered 39/42, 161/5, 179/87, 302, 310/8, issued by Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., lost on June 12, 1941, and the public is hereby warned that the same has become null and void. Pao Hwa Import Co. -8629

DELIVERY Order No. 16642 issued by J. C. J. L. covering 164 bags Java robusts coffee marked: 2 over Crown over Shanghai ROB in the middle Product of NEI below, ex m.v. Tjinegara from Sourabaya, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Crown Produce Company. 13281

Radios

PUBLIC-address/phonograph amplifiers for hire. Indispensable for successful parties. Radio Corporation of Asia. Telephone 87777. -8322

YOUR voice and/or musical rendition by latest machine on unbreakable double-sided records. Mail one to your friends. Price from $10 to $20. Telephone 38516. -8525

RADIO O.K.? For best radioman, telephone 43383. Experienced in all makes. Chang's Radio Corporation. -8456

TROY radio combination, portable, 6 tubes. Plays everywhere, enjoyable while travelling. Demonstration without obligation. Triangle Motors. 99 Cardinal Mercier. -7446

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, one four-roomed apartment, two bathrooms, two enclosed verandahs, steamheated, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. No key-money. Fixtures to be taken over at cost price. Apply 1396 Yu Yuen Road, Apartment 1, 12-2. -8579

MODERN two-roomed apartment, near Bubbling Well, Seymour Road. All modern conveniences, including electric refrigerator. Monthly rent $220. Telephone 76639 (1-6 p.m.) -8545

Furnished Apartments

ATTRACTIVE four-roomed apartment in Western District, available as from July First. Reasonable rental. Some furniture to be taken over by responsible tenant. Reply Box 4484, NCDN. 13229

BEAUTIFUL two and three-roomed apartment, Concession. Settlement. Furniture reasonable. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -8599

Unfurnished Houses

LARGE house on 7¼ mow land to let on Jessfield Road, eight bedrooms, four baths, one dining, one study, one drawing, two sitting rooms, two garages, and big garden with trees. Reasonable rent. Available July 1. Address Box 4127, NCDN. -8009

AVAILABLE immediately for responsible American or European party, attractive detached house on Tunsin Road. 8 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, terrace, glazed sun porch, closets, garage and large garden. Central heating installation and screened. Apply personally: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road. 13284

DETACHED house, seven rooms, three bathrooms, central heating, garage, large garden available in western district from about August 15 next. Address Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 13239

THREE-STORIED high-class house with garden, garage, central heating system, and other modern conveniences. Situated Route Magniny. Reasonable rent and key-money. Available immediately. Professional people preferred. Apply by telephone 71939. -8514

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 3749, NCDN. -8152

SAIGON linen suits, $45, complete with tailoring. Baroukh's, 311 Kiangse Road. -8408

Mortgages and Loans

AMERICAN currency available from neutral private individual for mortgages, loans, investments. Buying properties considered. Box 2748, NCDN. 13036

For Sale—Miscellaneous

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12, and three rugs. Rare, tightly-knotted quality. Box 4455, NCDN. -8585

DE LUXE dinner, tea, mocha, fruit sets, whisky decanters. 1823/A Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -8635

VACUUM - CLEANER, Westinghouse, Electrolux, Nielfisk, coffee percolator, cheap sale. 131 Museum Road, Room 438. -8638

YOU can buy now antiques, rarities, curios at enormous reductions. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -8636

LACE gloves, 15 colours, 70 cents; gentlemen's linen initialed handkerchiefs, $2.90 each; crochet turbans $1.60; ladies' cotton handkerchiefs, $1.75 for half dozen. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13143

REFRIGERATING machine, ammonia, single cylinder 4 x 6 with accessories. For inspection, 100 Great Western Road. -7343

WESTINGHOUSE ventilating fan, Electrolux vacuum cleaner, toaster, cheap for quick sale. 124 Sassoon House. -8462

ONE 165 B.H.P. Crossley crude oil motor, 6 cylinders, stationery; one 137 B.H.P. Crossley crude oil motor, 5 cylinders, stationary. In very good condition. Box 4457, NCDN. -8592

SINGER sewing machines, brand-new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -8619

ENGLISH folding cot and Marmet folding pram. Box 4441, NCDN. 13239

SUMMER shirts: Cellular, Panama, Linen, Poplin. Correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Razon's 12 Central Rd. Telephone 10313. 13181

Educational

FRENCH lessons from experienced tutor, two or three times weekly, wanted by Chinese gentleman. Box 4466, NCDN. -8605

AMERICAN returned, experienced piano teacher for children. Beginners $10, intermediates $12 per month. Telephone 39124. -8624

CERTIFIED Pitman's teacher, shorthand and typing. Near Edinburgh Road. Box 4221, NCDN. -8560

PIANO lady teacher (Viennese state diploma) gives lessons. Moderate fees. 587/8 Seymour Road. Telephone 36720. -8474

Holiday Resorts

VILLA Lucia, 4 Chih Chuan Road, Ilis Hulk, Tsingtao. First class pension. Open for reservations. 13144

AT Yankovsky's estate, North Korea, rooms to let with board. Ideal climate. Cool nights. Swimming. Picnics. Hot springs. Absolutely safe. Beautiful mountain scenery. Telephone 77657 Mrs. Potapoff, tiffin hours, 51/8 Grouchy. -8310

Rooms Without Board

NEAR French Bund, one big room in modern apartment. Telephone 80854. -8646

FURNISHED room, modern conveniences, telephone, refrigerator. 181 Avenue Dubail, 106 Dubail Apartment. -8606

NICE convenient rooms to let $10 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -8593

ELEGANTLY furnished room in quiet household, all conveniences, telephone. Meals optional. 1821/A/2 Avenue Joffre. -8485

Rooms with Board

NORFOLK House, Lane 20, House 8, Seymour Road. Double room facing south. Private bathroom. Available now. -8537

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before June 20 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 3084, 3136, 3139, 3190, 3209, 3214, 3236, 3451, 3462, 3476, 3484, 3489, 3490, 3504, 3572, 3602, 3720, 3733, 3739, 3767, 3789, 3838, 3860, 3960, 4088, 4126, 4151, 4169.

Offices, Shops, Godowns

SHOP to let, Avenue Haig, with light and gas kitchen. Apply to Mr. Wang, 1566 Avenue Joffre. -8608

RELIABLE foreign tenant wishes to rent premises suitable for ladies' underwear factory vicinity Picardie Apartments, about 1,500 square feet. Apply Box 4477, NCDN. -8610

OFFICE room wanted in International Settlement, with telephone, for foreign trade. Apply Post Office Box 1824. -8618

WANTED to rent: shop space about 30 ft. x 50 ft. with window, in residential district of the French Concession or on Nanking Road. Reply Box 4429, NCDN. 13285

ADVERTISER wants to change his one-roomed office, telephone, with bathroom, located in modern downtown building, for similar but roomier office of one/two/three rooms, willing to take over fixtures, furniture. Address Box 4358, NCDN. -8389

GODOWN space, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. to sublet on third-floor of godown on Chaofoong Road, near Broadway. Telephone 12630. 13081

WANTED: Godown or self-contained godown compartments or building suitable for storage purposes, in central or western districts, about 5,000 square feet. Reply Post Office Box 1649. 13260

Boats

FOR SALE, teakwood dinghy, built Hongkong, length 14 ft. 6 in., complete oars, rowlocks, mast, sail, etc. Address Box 4437, NCDN. 13293

Houses and Land

INVESTMENT property returning approximately 10%. 3-storied building divided into three 3-roomed apartments, almost 1 mow of land, central heating etc. Entrances on Dupleix and Maresca. Apply de Becker Law and Estate Offices, 262/4 Hamilton House, Telephone 15633. 13325

FACTORY building about 3,000 sq. ft. for sale, district: Great Western Road. Address Box 4464, NCDN. -8602

WANTED buy property for investment up to $1,500,000. Preferably passage houses. Box 4374, NCDN. -8417